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Quadrennial reports for the period 2005-2008 submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council through the Secretary-General pursuant to Council resolution 1996/31

Note by the Secretary-General

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I. Centro de Salud Familiar La Fe

Special, 2005

I. Introduction

Centro de Salud Familiar La Fe (La Fe) continues to operate exclusively for charitable, educational and scientific purposes under section 501 C 3 of the Internal Revenue Code of the United States. The organization pursues these purposes by continually addressing barriers to improvements in education, economic health, cultural diversity, civic engagement, and other critically important social assets to support families and the development of vibrant stable neighbourhoods. La Fe has grown from five to nine health-care clinics and now includes four additional service components: (a) La Fe Cultural and Technology Center, which provides multi-media education and training, cultural arts, intergenerational programmes that strengthen families, and intercultural dialogue and pluralism activities internally and across borders; (b) La Fe Community Development Corporation, which is focused on economic development and housing, as well as career development and training in construction trades and health occupations; (c) La Fe Preparatory School, which is a charter school, currently with classes up to third grade and planned growth through high school; it is now running an Adult Learning Center involving the children's parents in career education and occupational training; and (d) La Fe Policy Research and Education Center, which is conducting social and health policy analysis and development, civic engagement, and advocacy for building stronger social and health infrastructure on the United States/Mexico border.

La Fe services annually reach over 40,000 individuals generating over 120,000 service visits which improve the health and financial security of individuals and families, most with a history of being marginalized and faced with social, economic and health disparities. The organization's leadership and services have conducted strong social justice dialogue on immigration issues with Mexico and Latin America, and conveyed cross-border health concerns, including focused attention on HIV/AIDS, health and human services access for Mexican immigrants in the United States, and cultural exchange.

The United States/Mexico border is La Fe's dominant geographic impact area.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

A. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

La Fe has contributed to the work of the United Nations and the Economic and Social Council but is somewhat limited in direct involvement or attendance at United Nations meetings. More advance notice, clearer identification of relevant meetings and conferences, and timely budget planning for attendance will enable more direct future involvement. The organization's contributions during its first years in special consultative status were substantial in the areas of development and implementation of social awareness campaigns, expanding knowledge of major issues on the United States/Mexico border, and development and implementation of

collaborative programmes as illustrated by the following: the second Border Binational Health Week, in which 10 United States/Mexico border States participated in October 2005. La Fe was an organizer and host for the United States/Mexico border HIV/AIDS summit in El Paso in October 2005. La Fe Cultural and Technology Center hosted the HIV/AIDS Latino Awareness dinner and play in observation of National Latino AIDS Awareness Day, also in October 2005. La Fe senior staff have coordinated the planning and implementation of the annual United States/Mexico border HIV/AIDS summits held in El Paso since 2005. The organizers and key presentations involved service and research expertise, persons with HIV/AIDS, and public policymakers from both sides of the border. La Fe was a planning and organizing committee member for the Border Tuberculosis Photovoice Project, "TB Everywhere is TB Anywhere", conducted at the Chamizal National Park in El Paso in March 2007, and sponsored by the United States/Mexico Border Association and Alianza por la Accion Social en TB/VIH-SIDA. In December 2008, La Fe's President and Chief Executive Officer was appointed as a Consejo Consultivo to the Institute for Mexicans Abroad. He participated in the Border Security Conference, "Securing and Managing Our Nation's Borders", in August 2007 at the University of Texas at El Paso; he made several presentations at numerous events including the National UNINSURED Latino Conference at the University of Texas (May 2006); a presentation on the theme "Health care of adolescents on the United States/Mexico border" at a national community forum on adolescent health care in Washington, D.C. (November 2006); and a presentation on immigration and border health at a Harvard University seminar series in Boston (November 2008). La Fe assisted with planning and organizing, and providing vaccination and immunization education during the National Infant Immunization Week/Vaccination Week through the inaugural event, the "Pan American Caravan for Health" conducted in El Paso in April 2008. Throughout 2008, La Fe staff participated in and hosted the local planning committee for the 67th annual meeting of the United States/Mexico Border Health Association, held in June 2009. La Fe CARE, a nationally recognized comprehensive primary care and HIV/AIDS centre, provided leadership, clinical care, training, and research presentations throughout the period 2005-2008. Examples include presentations at each of the annual United States/Mexico border HIV/AIDS summits; the XVI and XVII International AIDS Conferences in Toronto, Canada, and Mexico City in August 2006 and August 2008 respectively; and training for client community forums held in El Paso by International AIDS Empowerment, and for Mexican health professionals from Ciudad Juarez.

B. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

La Fe's shared concerns with the Millennium Development Goals are encased in its holistic concept of *bienestar* (well-being), and service strategies to address poverty, education, maternal and child health, combat HIV/AIDS and communicable diseases, build sustainable community environments, and develop international partnerships. The organization's leadership and programme staff are active partners and participants across the border in Ciudad Juarez and other international events in Mexico for the purpose of addressing joint issues of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and immunization, access to social and health resources, and the training of Mexican health professionals. La Fe has been actively consulted by the United States/Mexico Border Health Commission and the United States/Mexico Border Health Association, which have representation from the 10 border States of Mexico and the United States.

2. Equality Now

Special, 1997

I. Introduction

Equality Now, founded in 1992, is an international human rights organization dedicated to the protection and promotion of women's rights around the world. Equality Now's mission is to end violence and discrimination against women and to gain universal recognition of women's rights as human rights through the mobilization of public pressure. Issues of concern to Equality Now include rape, domestic violence, female genital mutilation, trafficking in women, reproductive rights, the denial of equal access to economic opportunity and political participation, and other forms of violence and discrimination against women.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings

Commission on the Status of Women

Forty-ninth session, March 2005. Equality Now submitted a written statement and made an oral intervention on behalf of a coalition of non-governmental organizations on the elimination of discriminatory laws and the need to appoint a Special Rapporteur on discriminatory laws; Equality Now also co-sponsored a panel discussion with the Division for the Advancement of Women, on the theme "10 years after Beijing: still unequal before the law — highlighting laws that discriminate against women".

Fiftieth session, March 2006. Equality Now submitted a written statement urging support for the election of qualified women applicants to the post of Secretary-General of the United Nations and the appointment of a Special Rapporteur on laws that discriminate against women.

Fifty-first session, March 2007. Equality Now submitted a written statement again urging the appointment of a Special Rapporteur on laws that discriminate against women.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

Division for the Advancement of Women

Equality Now was a member of the NGO Task Force for the United Nations study on violence against women. In this capacity, we helped advise the Division for the Advancement of Women on the development of the Secretary-General's study, entitled *Ending Violence against Women: from Words to Action*, which was published in 2006.

Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

Forty-first session, June/July 2008. Equality Now submitted a written statement on discriminatory laws at the request of the Committee and made oral statements at the meetings with non-governmental organizations.

Forty-third session, January 2009. In July 2008, in advance of the forty-third session, Equality Now submitted a written statement on discriminatory laws in countries being considered by the Committee.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

From April 2007 to February 2008, the Director of the London office of Equality Now was a member of the NGO consulting group to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in preparation for the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking.

Office of the Secretary-General

In February 2008, the Executive Director of Equality Now participated in a panel discussion at the launch of the Secretary-General's UNiTE campaign to end violence against women.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

In April 2008, the then President of Equality Now participated in a panel discussion, sponsored by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and held at Geneva to launch a study entitled "Project on a mechanism to address laws that discriminate against women".

C. Initiatives undertaken in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular the Millennium Development Goals

In July 2005, the then President of Equality Now made a presentation to the Commission on the Status of Women regarding the Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals.

At the invitation of the Division for the Advancement of Women, the then President of Equality Now participated in a blog on violence against women, sponsored in September 2008 by the United Nations Development Programme and the Department for Economic and Social Affairs, focusing on gender equality and the Millennium Development Goals.

3. Indian Federation of United Nations Associations

Special, 2005

I. Introduction

The Indian Federation of United Nations Associations (IFUNA) was formed as a non-governmental, voluntary, non-profit organization to promote international peace and understanding as envisaged in the Charter of the United Nations and to further the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. The society was launched in 1960.

The objectives of the society inter alia are:

(a) To coordinate the activities of United Nations associations and to cooperate where appropriate with other similar bodies working for the purpose of furthering the objectives of the United Nations in India;

(b) To affiliate with the World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA) and to work within that framework;

(c) To educate the public about the United Nations and to generate support for the Organization.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

A. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

IFUNA is affiliated with WFUNA, Geneva, and, through the latter association, IFUNA has been working in close cooperation with the United Nations Information Centre in India and with specialized agencies. Some of the organized events include:

World Heritage Day, 16 April 2005, New Delhi.

World Environment Day, 5 June 2005, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh, India; 5 June 2007, New Delhi; 5 June 2008, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh. IFUNA organized World Environment Day with the Delhi Pollution Control Committee. A Seminar was organized to observe the day with the active participation of officials of the Delhi Government and the United Nations Information Centre.

WFUNA Executive Committee meeting, May 2005, Geneva. The Vice-President of IFUNA attended the WFUNA Executive Committee meeting.

World Health Day, 7 April 2007, Bhubaneshwar, Orissa, India; 9 April 2007, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India; 7 April 2008, Maharashtra.

United Nations Day, 23 October 2007, New Delhi; 24 October 2007, Bhubaneshwar, Orissa; 24 October 2008, Tamil Nadu, India; 23 October 2008, Kolkata, India; 30 October 2008, New Delhi.

International Literacy Day, 8 September 2005, New Delhi; 8 September 2008, Haryana, India.

Human Rights Day, 10 December 2006, Patna, Bihar State, India; 10 December 2007, Kolkata, West Bengal, India; 31 December 2007, Bhubaneshwar, Orissa.

World Population Day, 11 July 2007 and 2008, Bhubaneshwar, Orissa.

Thirty-eighth plenary assembly of WFUNA, November 2006, Buenos Aires.

Meeting of the WFUNA Executive Committee, September 2007, Beijing.

Seminar "Implications of Illegality of the Iraq War", July 2007, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India. Organized by IFUNA in cooperation with the Tamil Nadu Federation of United Nations Associations and Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan.

Peace Walk, 21 September, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, India. IFUNA and Andhra Pradesh United Nations Association organized a "Peace Walk" in collaboration with the Walkers Association, ABC Lighting Club and the New World Society for Friendship, Cooperation and Peace.

World Tuberculosis Day, 24 March 2008, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India. IFUNA and Rotarians organized tuberculosis screening for 200 auto rickshaw drivers and slum-dwellers with help of the Specialty Hospital and Research Centre.

Seminar "Unknown Hazards of Climate Change", 18 April 2008, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, India.

B. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

WFUNA II Asia Pacific Model United Nations Conference, February 2006, New Delhi. The theme of the Conference was the "Millennium Development Goal human security in Asia and the Pacific" and IFUNA was responsible for hosting the event.

Global Millennium Goals Summit, November 2008, Mumbai, India. The summit was organized by IFUNA in collaboration with WFUNA and Jai Hind College.

In addition to organizing conferences and events the organization also publishes *IFUNA News*.

4. Institute for War and Peace Reporting

Special, 1997

I. Introduction

Organizational overview. The Institute for War and Peace Reporting strengthens local journalism and human rights voices at the frontlines of crisis and change. Reliable information and responsible debate are central pillars of democratic civil society, and our objective is to build independent and professional voices within transitional societies, while providing a robust international platform to highlight local insight and information within the international debate. Media-development programming — strengthening skills, building networks and establishing local media institutions — extends local capacity for the long term. The organization is known for its award-winning website (www.iwpr.net) and other media channels disseminating reliable and responsible reporting to widespread audiences within transitional countries and internationally. The Institute is progressing through an ambitious multi-year strategy to expand its activities regionally, increase the impact of its media training and reporting initiatives, establish a broader network of local and international partner organizations, and strengthen its support and fund-raising networks to increase impact and improve sustainability.

Aims and objectives. The Institute for War and Peace Reporting seeks to contribute to fundamental transformation in areas of conflict and crisis, launching projects with quick impacts while strategizing for long-term engagement, bringing in multiple donors and often establishing sustainable local institutions. Each Institute programme works within its own country and regional context, developed and often run by local journalists and activists with a focus on local needs and challenges, while drawing from an existing Institute "toolbox" of intensive practical training, institution-building and research/reporting projects. Training a novice reporter, supporting an expert in-depth human rights investigation, setting up a regional news agency, launching a television magazine programme — all are components of the Institute's approach. Thematic streams include conflict-sensitive reporting, women's rights and journalism, human rights and justice reporting, election coverage in the context of conflict and post-conflict societies, governance and transparency through incisive and balanced media reporting and investigative journalism.

The Institute's existing programmes cover the Balkans and Eurasia, Asia, Africa and the Middle East, working in two dozen countries or territories, and engaging more than 2,000 direct participants or beneficiaries annually.

The scale of the Institute's activities ranges from the biggest programme, in Iraq, with five major project components and 100 local staff, to "underground projects", as in Zimbabwe and Uzbekistan, with a handful of participating reporters providing unique pseudonymous inside reports. We work with journalists and editors, media owners and human rights activists. We also engage local public officials, and in some cases military officials. We partner with human rights groups and research institutes, peace organizations and a wide range of media partners, from a fledgling local newspaper or community radio station to CNN and the BBC. To extend our work and our networks, we build communities of interest among the public, within the regions, through debates and discussion forums, and internationally through the Friends of the Institute for War and Peace Reporting, committees of supporters and

engaged personalities and series of public events and discussion events, notably at the Institute's headquarters offices in London.

Some programme highlights

Programme highlights include:

Creating a Central Asian regional network linking human rights activists and organizations with media outlets and individual journalists to improve human rights reporting and to contribute to more effective public outreach and monitoring by human rights organizations, and continuing inside reporting from the closed societies of Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan.

As a central component of the Institute's international justice programme, extending reporting, training and dialogue activities on justice in Africa, focusing on expanding training work in the Sudan, increasing radio programming for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Uganda through the *Facing Justice* radio programmes for Africa, and helping to reconstitute vibrant and independent print and radio media in Zimbabwe in association with a network of European media-development partners; arising from our Africa programme, the Institute aims to launch its first regular podcast reports with a focus on Africa media issues, called *Africa Media Matters*.

The Institute for War and Peace Reporting is in the midst of a major 2.5-year media-development programme in Iraq. Over the next year, it will launch the second phase of a pioneering television magazine on human rights, the first in the region. Broadcast by Al-Hurriya television to a national audience across Iraq, the bi-weekly programme features reporting on human rights issues, interviews with politicians, policymakers, activists and minority representatives, and combines policy discussion with hard-hitting community reports and human-interest stories. Other programme components include elections training and reporting, strengthening links between Iraqi women journalists and activists, establishing an Iraqi non-governmental organization for journalists' safety and legal assistance, and strengthening the institutional and editorial capacity of a network of independent Iraqi print and electronic media throughout the country.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and other bodies

Sixty-first Session of the Commission on Human Rights, March/April 2005, Geneva. The Institute for War and Peace Reporting monitored the session and reported on outcomes and recommendations.

World Electronic Media Forum II, November 2005, Tunis. The Institute attended the session and launched collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) across the Middle East and North Africa region.

Human Rights Council, September/October 2006, Geneva. The Institute sent trainee reporters to Geneva to cover the event and provide analysis and content for their own media outlets and the Institute's website.

Global Alliance for Information and Communication Technologies and Development, June 2006, Kuala Lumpur. The Institute sent trainee reporters from Central Asia to cover the conference and report on the outcome. Reports were carried by local and regional media in Central Asia.

Elimination of Discrimination against Women, 2007. The Institute for War and Peace Reporting has reported consistently over the years on this issue and strives for gender balance in all its training and reporting initiatives. The Institute has a long-standing relationship with UNESCO to encourage better coverage of global issues and to promote the participation of women journalists in such activities.

In 2008, the Institute was selected by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees as a partner in its authoritative publication, *Refworld*, which aims to promote better informed decision-making in the field of refugee claims and asylum procedures.

B. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

The Institute for War and Peace Reporting continues to train women journalists in the Middle East, Central Asia, the Caucasus, Afghanistan, Pakistan and sub-Saharan Africa on the fundamentals of balanced and fair reporting, training and mentoring them for up to two years. The Institute also works with media organizations, lobbying them to employ more women reporters and editors. These ongoing activities contribute directly to Millennium Development Goal 3, promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women.

5. International Critical Incident Stress Foundation

Special, 1997

I. Introduction

The International Critical Incident Stress Foundation is a non-profit, open membership foundation dedicated to the prevention and mitigation of disabling stress through the provision of (a) primary education, training, and crisis support services for all emergency services professions as well as for a wide range of organizations and communities worldwide; (b) continuing education in the field of crisis intervention and the management of traumatic stress for peer support personnel, members of the clergy and mental health professionals; (c) emergency psychological support consultations in times of crisis and; (d) routine consultations in regard to the establishment of community-based crisis intervention and disaster response programmes.

The International Critical Incident Stress Foundation collaborates with and provides crisis intervention training or support services for nearly 1,000 critical incident stress management teams, which currently provide psychological education and support services in 28 countries. The membership consists of peer support personnel from various professions, members of the clergy, and mental health professionals. In February 2005, the Foundation opened a European office in Langen, Germany. The main objectives of the European office are to improve communications, enhance opportunities for crisis intervention training and networking between organizations, and better serve the needs of crisis support teams that are operating in Europe.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

The International Critical Incident Stress Foundation has been successful in forging formal relationships with several organizations which provide crisis intervention and traumatic stress support services, especially after disasters. Among the organizations with which it has signed memoranda of understanding are the American Red Cross, the National Organization of Victims' Assistance, the Salvation Army, and the Episcopalian Church. These groups mutually agree to support and cooperate with the Foundation's mission and, in turn, the Foundation agrees to support and cooperate with the mission of those organizations. The organizations that have signed the memoranda of understanding, furthermore, agree to provide mutual assistance during large-scale traumatic incidents. Additional proposed memoranda of understanding are currently being reviewed and involve the Department of Safety and Security of the United Nations Secretariat and the non-governmental organization World Vision.

During the months of January and February 2005, the International Critical Incident Stress Foundation collaborated with its affiliate, the Critical Incident Stress Management Foundation of Australia, and World Vision to provide crisis intervention training to tsunami relief workers who were gathered together in

Singapore and in Bangkok. After the training, the relief workers returned to their own countries to provide crisis intervention and disaster relief services in Thailand, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, India and other Indian Ocean countries. World Vision worked in conjunction with the World Food Programme, the Economic and Social Council, the World Health Organization (WHO) and other United Nations relief agencies to alleviate suffering in the tsunami-affected region. The Foundation's role, although indirect, was a vitally important one. Specifically, it reviewed and approved the training programme and provided much of the training material.

In June 2006, the Foundation reviewed and suggested alterations, additions, and corrections to the WHO draft document, entitled "Inter-Agency Standing Committee Guidelines on Mental Health and Psychological Support in Emergency Settings". The final document was published by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee in February 2007.

In April 2006 the International Critical Incident Stress Foundation was invited to participate as a member of the Department of Safety and Security Consultative Working Group on Stress. The first meeting was held in Paris in April 2006. The Foundation was tasked with developing numerous planning documents which were due on 12 December 2006. These documents were transmitted to the Chief of the Critical Incident Stress Management Unit at the Department of Safety and Security several days before the due date. The Foundation participated in the second meeting of the Consultative Working Group on Stress at United Nations Headquarters in December 2006, and was tasked with developing 25 per cent of the training materials for the Working Group. Specifically, it was asked to prepare crisis intervention training materials on group processes. These materials were combined with training materials prepared by other consultants and the United Nations Headquarters Staff Counsellor's Office as well as the Department of Safety and Security. Ultimately, the Foundation contributed a lengthy power point slide programme, a set of instructor guidelines and approximately 100 pages of text to the *Critical Incident Stress Management* training manual of the Department of Safety and Security.

In March 2007, in Glen Cove, New York, and again in June 2007, in Paris, the International Critical Incident Stress Foundation dispatched an instructor to join a teaching team of several consultants to train United Nations counsellor personnel to provide crisis intervention support after traumatic events around the globe. The critical incident stress management training programme was developed jointly by the Staff Counsellor's Office and the Critical Incident Stress Management Section of the Department of Safety and Security. The Foundation is currently working with Department personnel to publish a professional paper on the Critical Incident Stress Management Section as well as a detailed description of the core principles of traumatic stress management.

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1. Anglican Consultative Council

Special, 1985

I. Introduction

The Anglican Consultative Council (ACC) is the legislative and policymaking arm of the worldwide Anglican Communion's 80 million members. The work of ACC includes advocacy and education on issues of human rights, economic justice, gender, indigenous peoples, and the environment and sustainable development. Since 1992, ACC has maintained a full-time presence at the United Nations through the ministry of the Anglican Communion Office at the United Nations.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

The ACC participated in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities as follows: (a) between May 2006 and May 2007: the ACC was represented by delegates from Canada, New Zealand, the United States of America, Africa and Asia at the sessions of the Forum on Indigenous People held at United Nations Headquarters. The Archdeacon of New York City participated in the discussion at numerous sessions on indigenous issues, including food and agriculture, allowing him to initiate a partnership between his diocese and a group of Massai in the United Republic of Tanzania. A representative who works with the indigenous communities in Northern Alberta, Canada, attended the forum and raised concern over indigenous peoples displaced by oil mines; (b) forty-third (2005), forty-fourth (2006), forty-fifth (2007) and forty-sixth (2008) sessions of the Commission on Social Development; (c) written statements to the forty-ninth session (2005) and the 10th year review of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women and the fiftieth (2006), the fifty-first (2007) and the fifty-second sessions (2008). On average each year, 100 Anglican women from 33 countries worldwide attend the session of the Commission on the Status of Women; (d) in 2007, ACC sponsored two side events on examining the new aid modalities as a way of financing gender and women's empowerment; and on revisiting the Jubilee Principles to finance gender and women's empowerment, which were supported and resourced by UNIFEM (United Nations Development Fund for Women); (e) Commission on Sustainable Development: representative/s of ACC at the United Nations attended high-level meetings on environment and water. In 2007, the representative participated in the World Water Week conference in Stockholm. In 2007, he was one of the panellists at the annual United Nations Department of Public Information Conference on Climate Change. Dr. Golliher was a panellist speaker on "Abrahamic Faiths and Climate Change". Archdeacon Kendall and other staff members participated in the discussion. Dr. Golliher has represented ACC at the annual meetings of the Commission on Sustainable Development in New York from 2005 to 2008. A book entitled "Healing God's Creation" and advocacy fact sheets on water, energy, agriculture, climate change and social corporate

responsibility were published; (f) the Anglican Observer and Personal Representative of the Archbishop of Canterbury at the United Nations served as a panellist at the opening plenary of the United Nations High-Level Dialogue on Financing for Development and associated General Assembly Hearings with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society held in 2007. The Anglican Observer was also speaker at the Round Table Dialogue on External Debt; (g) in 2008, ACC was represented by two delegates from Ghana and the United States of America at the International Conference on Financing for Development.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies in the field

ACC cooperated with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies in the field as follows: in 2007, ACC, in collaboration with UNIFEM, held four training sessions on economic literacy as a side event at the fifty-second session of the Commission on the Status of Women. The Anglican-sponsored side event on the theme "Aid effectiveness and the gender gap" was facilitated by the United Nations Development Fund for Women. ACC is a member of the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the United Nations Children's Fund Working Groups on Women and Girls, respectively. ACC and UNICEF have a joint initiative on early childhood development. Using the "Sunday school" infrastructure and the ACC mobilizing capacity at the grass-roots level, early childhood development shall be implemented in 12 select African countries and Anglican parishes in the rural areas.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

ACC has created awareness of the Millennium Development Goals in all of its 164 member countries. In addition, ACC has funded Millennium Development Goal activities in countries such as the Sudan, Rwanda and Afghanistan, including: **Goal 1**: eradicate extreme poverty and hunger (through programmes like Afghans4Tomorrow): ACC produced a DVD on the Millennium Development Goal that was used as a resource for 1,700 Anglican Bishops during the Lambeth Conference in 2008. An ACC development agency, Episcopal Relief and Development (ERD), trained 220 girls, aged 15-20, in trades such as tailoring, embroidery, pottery and carpet weaving. ACC has included the 0.7 per cent principle for official development assistance in all the Episcopal Church budgets. The Anglican Church of Southern Africa, which includes Lesotho, Swaziland, Namibia, Mozambique, Angola and the Island of St. Helena, has created an Anglican Human Development Fund for its province; **Goal 2**: achieve universal primary education by means of providing assistance: the Archbishop of Canterbury raised additional funding for training teachers and supporting their work in the Sudan; **Goal 3**: promote gender equality and empowerment of women: over 200 ACC delegates who have attended the sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women for the past five years have received training. Gender budgeting toolkits have been created and economic literacy and advocacy skills have been passed on for replication in the ACC country programmes and in programmes of relevant organizations; **Goal 4**: reduce child mortality: the Anglican church of Zambia has made a goal to reduce this number to 162 deaths per 100,000 live births; **Goal 5**: improve maternal health:

maternal health is being approached through increasing the outreach of Mothers Union programmes. ACC hosted the Millennium Development Goals Walk of Witness in London in 2008. In 2008, the Archbishop of York was a speaker at the "Education for All" side event at the session of the General Assembly. He also preached at the Interfaith Service of Recommitment and Witness to the Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; **Goal 6**: HIV/AIDS, malaria: in 2006 ERD supported a total of 16,500 families in the Anglican Diocese of Malawi with long-lasting insecticide-treated nets. The ACC United Nations office in Geneva, jointly with the Council for Anglican Provinces in Africa (CAPA), published an Anglican Response to HIV/AIDS in Africa, which serves as a resource for research-based advocacy and a baseline for future responses to the pandemic. ACC has set up centres for counselling services, youth programmes for awareness, counselling, treatment and prevention, and launched a bednets and malaria campaign that is fully supported by ERD; **Goal 7**: ensure environmental sustainability: **target 7c**: reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation: the ACC interfaith water project in Rwanda serves an estimated 21,600 people with filtered clean water collected in concrete reservoirs; the project was used as a tool to reduce the tension between different religions in Rwanda.

D. Activities in support of global principles

The Anglican Observer was a speaker at the event "Advancing Cooperation between the United Nations and World Religions: A Christian Perspective". On peace and development in the Great Lakes region, the Archbishop of Canterbury met with the Primates of the Great Lakes region in Nairobi in 2005 to discuss peace and reconciliation. A study has also been completed that highlights the peacebuilding work of the Anglican Church in Northern Uganda, eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and Burundi. ACC has also played a major role in the Middle East peace process. With a member of the Security Council, ACC succeeded in rescuing 135 Anglicans trapped between Government and rebel fighters in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

2. B.a.B.e. (Be active. Be emancipated) Women's Human Rights Group

Special, 2005

I. Introduction

B.a.B.e. was founded on 1 April 1994 as a feminist strategic, advocacy and lobbying organization for the affirmation and implementation of women's human rights operating at the local, national, regional and international levels. B.a.B.e. lobbies for recognition and improved status of women's human rights. B.a.B.e. supports the civil scene in Croatia and cooperates with peace, human rights and ecological groups in Croatia. Since January 2008, it has been focused on discrimination, especially cases of multiple discrimination, and remedies that should be implemented to prevent such violations of human rights. Its fundamental programmes are on legal counselling and strategic litigation; education; women and media; and civil society. It has initiated the founding of the Human Rights House Zagreb (HRHZ), and, together with five other civil society organizations, established a Human Rights House in November 2008. HRHZ is a member of the Human Rights House Network, with the seat in Oslo, Norway.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

During the reporting period, the organization participated in several important events: (a) Coordinator Sanja Sarnavka gave a speech, together with Croatian Government representative, at the Beijing+10 Conference: forty-ninth session of the Commission on the Status of Women (2005); (b) B.a.B.e. coordinated the writing and editing of a shadow report for the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. It participated in the thirty-second session of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women at United Nations Headquarters in 2005. With a member of the Centre for Women Studies, a B.a.B.e. member lobbied Committee members, and held press conferences in Croatia explaining gaps and concerns regarding gender equality in Croatia; (c) attended the fifty-eighth annual Department of Information/non-governmental organization (DPI/NGO) Conference (2005).

A. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies

B.a.B.e. cooperated with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies as follows: (a) collaborated with the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) Regional Office for Central and Eastern Europe in Bratislava, and was appointed as a focal point for the Western Balkans countries in all activities related to communication with the European Union; (b) in 2007, at the request of the UNIFEM Regional Office for Central and Eastern Europe facilitated meetings of prominent women in the region to discuss resolution 1325 (2000); several meetings were held in Croatia, with a special focus on the future status of Kosovo; (c) organized the International Women's Rights Action Watch to discuss effective

ways of using CEDAW in Warsaw in 2008; (d) communicated and collaborated with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) office in Zagreb and participated in writing a chapter (Women victims of Family Violence) in the UNDP *Human Development Report* (2007); (e) in 2008, carried out 30 in-depth interviews with women victims of violence within the UNDP project "Say NO to Violence Against Women"; (f) in 2008, a coordinator for the Human Rights House Foundation in Geneva became a member of B.a.B.e. who had been the coordinator of the youth suicide-prevention organization Stop Suicide; it regularly monitored all activities related to the work of United Nations bodies, and sent reports to the United Nations.

B. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

B.a.B.e. was very active in the process of MDG adaptation in Croatia. The B.a.B.e. representative was a member of the working group established by the Government and coordinated by Croatian Vice Prime Minister Jadranka Kosor. Anti-poverty measures include the National Employment Action Plan (2005-2008), the Strategy and Action Plan for Adult Education; the National Strategy for Protection against Domestic Violence (2005-2007); the 2003 National Programme for Roma, and the National Action Plan for the Decade of Roma Inclusion 2005-2015. Particular attention was paid to persons living with disabilities: Croatia signed the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and a new national strategy on persons with disabilities (2007-2015) was adopted.

C. Activities in support of global principles

B.a.B.e. was the first to organize campaigns and publicize the 16 Days of Activism against Violence against Women campaign. In 2006, it coordinated the regional campaign. In 2007 the National Day against violence against women was adopted by the Parliament after two years of intensive lobbying. Each year B.a.B.e. celebrates publicly Women's Day and Human Rights Day. A special celebration was organized in 2008 to observe the sixtieth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

D. Universal periodic review

B.a.B.e. initiated a process of preparing shadow reports for the universal periodic review since Croatia will come under review in Geneva during the ninth session of the Universal Periodic Review Working Group (2010). B.a.B.e. and other organizations from the Human Rights House will coordinate the preparation of three reports and will attend a session on Croatia.

3. General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists

Special, 1985

I. Introduction

The General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists (GCSA) is the world governing body of the Seventh-day Adventist Church, a Christian organization that promotes a better life, both spiritual and physical, for individuals and communities. Operating in 201 countries, its primary goal is the integral development of its membership and the associated development of society. Available statistics (2007) put the Seventh-day Adventist Church's global membership at 15,780,719; when children and other non-baptized Church attendees are included, the faith community is some 28 million. The Seventh-day Adventist Church owns and operates 7,442 educational institutions (schools, colleges, universities), and 764 health-care institutions (hospitals, clinics, orphanages, and other health-care facilities) around the world. The values and principles of the Adventist Church find expression in a wide variety of activities that parallel United Nations goals, including health, education, humanitarian aid, youth training, women's issues, child development, religious freedom and human rights promotion.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in major conferences and United Nations meetings

A major focus of the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists' involvement with the United Nations is participation in, contributions to, and attendance at the main Human Rights forums of the United Nations, including: (a) the sixty-first session of the Commission on Human Rights, where we addressed the issues of violations of human rights, civil and political rights, the rights of the child, and religious minorities (2005); (b) the sixty-second session of the Commission on Human Rights, Geneva, March 2006; (c) the Human Rights Council, Geneva; first session, June 2006; second session, September-October 2006, and November 2006; fourth session, March 2007; and sixth session, September 2007. Our representative collaborated with other non-governmental organizations in providing information and advice. Further, we appreciated the opportunity afforded when the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief met with non-governmental organizations on 28 March 2007.

In addition, the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists was represented by a delegation of women leaders at these meetings: Beijing+10 Conference: forty-ninth session, Commission on the Status of Women (2005); fiftieth session (2006); fifty-first session (2007); and fifty-second session (2008). Written statements were submitted in 2005, 2006 and 2008, which underlined our organization's commitment to addressing the critical areas of concern for the woman and the girl-child identified in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and enumerated the practical initiatives we have implemented.

Other conferences participated in included: 2005 World Summit — High-Level Plenary meeting of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly (2005); fifty-eighth annual Department of Public Information/non-governmental organization Conference (2005); fifty-ninth annual Department of Public Information/non-governmental organization Conference (2006); sixtieth annual Department of Public Information/non-governmental organization Conference (2007); Human Rights Day (2007); and sixty-first annual Department of Public Information/non-governmental organization Conference (2008).

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or agencies, specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

The General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists operated a United Nations Liaison Office based at its headquarters just north of Washington, D.C., with a branch in New York City. Through this office, materials from the United Nations are disseminated by the organization's communication channels. Because of our strong interest in matters of religious freedom and human rights, the General Conference particularly cooperated with the mechanisms for protecting and defending religious freedom. To that end, we provided information on items of concern and research documentation to the United Nations, in particular, to the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief. For the period under review, this included general statements and research papers on the themes: (a) "Guiding Principles Regarding Student Rights to Wear or Display Religious Symbols" (November 2005); (b) "Religious Extremism — A Danger to Religious Liberty" (July 2005); (c) "Respect for All People — Making Churches and Community Safe" (July 2005); (d) "Religious Freedom and Nationalism" (September 2006); (e) "Combating Religious Hatred through Freedom to Believe" (March 2007); (f) Religious Freedom World Report 2004-2005; Religious Freedom World Report 2006-2007.

C. Activities in support of global principles

The General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists actively affirmed, developed and educated principles of religious liberty and freedom of conscience enshrined in the United Nations documents dealing with religious freedom. These included, but were not limited to, article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief. To this end, it organized world congresses, regional conferences and seminars on these issues. For the period under review, these have included: (a) Regional Religious Liberty Conference, Port of Spain, 2005; (b) All-Africa Religious Liberty Congress, Accra, 2006; (c) National Religious Liberty Conference, Moscow, 2006; (d) Sixth World Congress of Religious Freedom, Cape Town, South Africa, 2007; (e) First Religious Liberty Symposium in Mongolia, 2008; (f) Festival of Religious Freedom, Luanda, 2008; (g) Religious Freedom Symposium and Festival, St. Petersburg, Russia, 2008; (h) Religious Liberty Festival Tour, 2008; (i) Regional Festival of Religious Freedom, Bacau, Romania, 2008; (j) Sixtieth Anniversary Commemoration of the Universal Human Rights Declaration: Eighth Paulista Forum of Religious Liberty and Citizenship, Sao Paulo, 2008; (k) annual Religious Liberty Dinner held in Washington, D.C. Speakers at this

event have included United States Senators Hillary Clinton (2005), John McCain (2006) and John Kerry (2007), and United States Congressman Trent Franks (co-chair of the International Religious Freedom Caucus) (2008).

Our representative served as an officer (2005-2008) of the Non-Governmental Organization Committee on Freedom of Religion or Belief based in New York. This group holds monthly open meetings in New York City for United Nations staff, diplomatic representatives and members of the non-governmental organization community on subjects promoting freedom of religion or belief.

Our representative served on the Working Group of Experts on Islamophobia, in Seville, Spain, in 2005, at the invitation of the Chair, Doudou Diène, Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

General Conference representatives also travel widely to make country visits on religious freedom issues, and to speak at conferences. Such visits included: (a) 2005 — Myanmar, Cambodia, Sri Lanka, Germany, Ethiopia, Kazakhstan, Romania, Peru, Georgia, Spain, Italy, Ukraine and Russia; 2006 — Ecuador, Guyana, Brazil, South Africa, Ghana, the Philippines, Fiji, Samoa, Tonga, the Cook Islands, Vanuatu, France, Romania and Mexico; 2007 — South Africa, Bulgaria, Republic of Korea, Mongolia, Kenya and Russia; and 2008 — Nigeria, Mongolia, Angola; Russia, Lithuania, Romania, Mexico, Brazil, Chile and Peru; (b) Santiago de Compostela, Spain. Our representative spoke at the World Conference on Peace, Solidarity and Development in May 2005.

The General Conference participates in the International Visitor Program of the United States State Department by meeting with government and religious leaders who are visiting the United States to learn about religious freedom and church-state relations. Recent visitors came from Indonesia (2005), the Philippines (2005), Azerbaijan (2006), Bosnia and Herzegovina (2007), China (2007), Georgia (2007), Russia (2007) and Uganda (2007). In addition, we partner with numerous religious organizations and other NGOs in building bridges of friendship and understanding.

4. International Centre for Ethnic Studies

Special, 1997

I. Introduction

The International Centre for Ethnic Studies (ICES) is a renowned international research centre located in Sri Lanka. It was established in 1982, with the support of the Ford Foundation by a team of Sri Lankan and international scholars. The mission of ICES is "to deepen the understanding of ethnicity, identity politics and conflict, and to foster conditions for an inclusive, just and peaceful society nationally, regionally and globally, through research, publication, dialogue, creative expression and knowledge transfer". Through the years, ICES has pursued historically sensitive theoretical and empirical research on identity, inequality and conflict in relation to ethnicity, gender and politics. ICES has been particularly influential in shaping policy and public imagination on issues of ethnic diversity and constitutional reforms in Sri Lanka. ICES has over the years influenced regional and even global discourse and institutions through research, dialogue and publications. It has always believed in strong South-South networks and works collaboratively across Asia and Africa. ICES was chosen to house the office of the former United Nations Special Rapporteur for violence against women, Dr. Radhika Coomaraswamy, who was also the Executive Director of ICES until 2006. There have been no changes to the Constitution of the organization; however, there has been a considerable amount of change to the administration and the running of the institution. ICES went through a trying time with the appointment of a new Executive Director in 2007. The Executive Director was compelled to leave the country in January 2008 due to internal conflict, and since then ICES has been undergoing a process of repositioning itself, and rethinking strategy from lessons learned during this period of hardship.

The International Centre for Ethnic Studies elected its new Board of Directors in April 2008. The Board now consists of eminent local and foreign academics and professionals. One of the main tasks of the new Board was to think of a way forward strategy for ICES in its twenty-fifth anniversary year, in terms of rethinking and restructuring not only the management structures but also institutional culture. Among the important changes made under the advice of the new board was the appointment of a new Executive Director, who was identified as having similar visions as per goals of ICES. There has also been the recruitment of staff members, with qualification and experience in working in similar organizations. ICES originally had two offices, one in the hill capital of the country, Kandy, and the other in Colombo. Another important change was the merging of the two offices, to function under one head. This is in keeping with the vision of the Board, in achieving a sense of continuity, responsibility and community among the organization.

Expanded areas of activities: while its vision has been the same, ICES has expanded and strengthened its areas of activities, to include more field work, that would link up with research, and also strengthen its knowledge-sharing, through dissemination of publications, based on project research findings. The aftermath of the Tsunami in 2004, brought in three very important projects, namely (a) Tsunami Disaster and After; Mapping and monitoring Local-Level Communities. Funded by

United Nations Children's Fund; (b) Post-Tsunami Reconstruction in context of war — Funded by International Development Research Centre; and (c) Sustainable Exit Strategies for Tsunami-Related Projects — Funded by Oxfam United States of America.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

Through various projects that the organization undertook, during the years of 2005-2008, ICES worked with several United Nations offices in advancing and strengthening the values of the United Nations. ICES has worked on the promotion and the protection of Minority and Group Rights in South Asia, specifically focusing on researching and documenting the situation of minorities in South Asia, and in consolidating national and regional networks aimed at promoting and protecting minority rights. One of the results of this project was a draft Charter on Minority and Group Rights in South Asia, which was published and circulated. Also disseminated was an Advisory Service Directory, which included information and contact details of all resource persons and institutions working in the region on minority rights, a bibliography of minority rights publications, and a listing of relevant national and international instruments. Yet another project, concluded in 2006, aimed at improving the capacity of non-governmental organizations working with minorities and indigenous peoples to effectively use the United Nations Treaty Bodies, namely the Committee on Human Rights and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, and to improve non-governmental organization advocacy initiatives at a national level. Therefore, despite not being able to participate in the work of the Economic and Social Council directly, by attending conferences and other United Nations meetings, the organization has been involved in promoting values of the United Nations, and works closely with many official institutions working towards protecting human rights and minority rights. Other areas of work have included constitutionalism, gender, politics and State, and globalization.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

Among its funding agencies are the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, OXFAM and the International Development Research Centre.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

ICES has continued to work on promoting gender equality and empowering women, in line with the Millennium Development Goals. One of its projects on the Tsunami, titled "Gendering the Tsunami", looked into reporting women's experiences on the

Tsunami in Sri Lanka. These studies were helpful in identifying issues faced by women, and helping women through the hardship encumbered by the Tsunami.

The organization did not participate as fully as might be expected in the work of the Economic and Social Council owing to the following reasons: (a) change of management — ICES had to identify a new Executive Director. Organizational changes also included the appointment of a new Board, a new Executive Director and internal staff who share the same vision. ICES also temporarily shifted location. The interim period was a difficult one, and hence the Centre was not able to be actively involved; (b) there was lack of funds and representative staff during the years, especially 2006-2007, in order to make attendance at international meetings.

However, ICES is now well on board, and with the appointment of its new Director, with new project funding, a sense of stability, and the hiring of new young and dynamic staff, has once again re-established ICES as one of the leading research institutions in Sri Lanka. Given the close connection of ICES with the United Nations over the years, especially prior to 2005, where through its previous Director, ICES was able to actively participate in many of the United Nations meetings, ICES would like once again to be involved in participating and effectively contributing towards the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies.

5. International Confederation of Christian Family Movements

Special, 1989

I. Introduction

The International Confederation of Christian Family Movements (ICCFM) was formed in Caracas, Venezuela, in 1966, with the aim of helping its members live their human and Christian vocations and bear witness to the essential values of the family, based upon the Faith as announced by the Gospel and proposed by the teachings of the Catholic Church. The Confederation is composed of three types of members that fulfil the requirements established in its Constitution.

Full members of the Confederation are Christian Family Movements (CFM) which meet the following basic characteristics even though they may be called by other names: (a) they are organized in small groups of couples, families, solo parents, widows, etc., who seek to become genuine family communities and work together with their chaplains to promote mutual growth; (b) they meet regularly, participating in a formative process of Observe, Judge and Act in the light of God's word; (c) they witness and minister to all families, especially to those in difficult situations such as the suffering and the poor.

Associate members are lay organizations which share the Christian ideals of ICCFM and are involved in working for the family. Supporting members are those organizations or centres which share the Christian ideals of the ICCFM and are involved in the study, research and promotion of the family.

ICCFM has affiliated organizations in the following countries, found on each continent: (a) North America, with 4,000 families in the United States of America; (b) Europe, with 3,990 families in Spain, Malta, Portugal, Hungary, Slovakia, Czech Republic, Italy; (c) Latin America with 80,000 families in Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica, Cuba, Peru, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Dominican Republic, Panama, Uruguay, Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay; (d) Africa, with 475 families in Uganda, Malawi, Cameroon; (e) Asia, with 4,000 families in the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, India, Sri Lanka, Japan, Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region of China, the Republic of Korea; (f) Oceania, with 5 families in Australia.

TOTAL member families: 92,470

In Latin America and Asia, the Christian Family Movements (CFM) works to encourage all families by giving priority to the formation of basic ecclesial communities in all levels of society. CFM family strengthening action has also provided help to poor and disadvantaged families, such as low-cost CFM medical centres in Brazil, Guatemala, Honduras and India; livelihood training and low-interest loans in the Philippines, India and in some Latin American countries. In Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina, CFM administers adoption programmes, recognized by the government. CFM families provide foster homes for children during the adoption process, which could entail a long wait. Social responsibility is an integral part of the CFM mission. CFM members throughout the world have demonstrated indefatigable courage in their social mission. In Latin America, with Brazil as a

laudable example, CFM members are militant champions of the poor against social injustice.

In Singapore, Portugal, Malta and the United States of America, CFM works for the well-being of migrant workers and refugees. The CFM Solo Parents' Group of the Philippines provides material and spiritual support to spouses left behind by migrant workers. In Australia and Sri Lanka, CFM members have successfully advocated family rights and influenced legislation by launching letter-writing campaigns. CFM members joined other pro-family groups in Australia in writing to senators and representatives supporting marriages. CFM Sri Lanka, as a family organization, wrote to government and religious leaders, including Buddhist monks, and with their united efforts, prevented the passage of liberal abortion laws and the legalization of prostitution.

In the United States of America, CFM is a national network of parish/neighbourhood small groups of families. Parents meet regularly in one another's homes. Through the use of programming available from the CFM United States Office and the dynamics of small group interaction, good values are reinforced and families are encouraged to reach out in action to others. At Fatima for the World Assembly of Families, the United States CFM leaders addressed the International Conference of CFM on the topic "The Domestic Church". The founder of Marriage Encounter, Father Gabriel Calvo, presented plans for youth enrichment programmes. FIRES, Spanish-speaking CFM in the United States, Movimiento Familiar Christiano Catolico, held a convention for more than 1,000 parents and children in San Antonio in 2008. In Chicago, the CFM-USA joined local members at the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of CFM.

II. Contributions to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

Participation in meetings of the United Nations was lead by the ICCFM representatives to the United Nations in Geneva. They were active in the work of the committees in preparation of items of interest for consideration by the General Assembly.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

Further participation in meetings of the United Nations is limited by the scarce financial resources of this volunteer organization.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

ICCFM has contributed to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of the United Nations. Most of the work was performed at the local level by the small groups of families organized as "Action Groups", and included feeding the hungry at local soup kitchens, clothing the naked through Christmas packages prepared for

the poor, welcoming strangers, visiting the elderly, building and repairing homes for the poor, aid to unwed mothers, and many similar examples of faith in action.

The international leadership of ICCFM carried out specific actions identified with the MDGs such as: (a) **Goal 1**: eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. **Target 2**: halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger. **Action**: delegates to the 2005 ICCFM convention in San Jose, California, visited a local food bank and participated in preparation of food stuffs for delivery to the hungry; (b) **Goal 6**: combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases. **Target 7**: have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS. **Action**: programmes of member organizations promote the practice of chastity and modesty, ICCFM also promotes monogamous relationships and marital fidelity; (c) **Goal 8**: develop a global partnership for development. **Targets 13 and 14**: address the special needs of least developed countries, landlocked countries and small island developing States. **Action**: ICCFM Presidents appointed special delegates to Africa who raised funds to subsidize the attendance of delegates from landlocked Malawi to the 2008 ICCFM convention at Fatima, Portugal.

6. Mani Tese '76

Special, 1997

I. Introduction

Mani Tese is an Italian development non-governmental organization operating at the national and international levels to further justice, solidarity, promotion of human rights and respect among people. Since its foundation in 1964, Mani Tese has pursued this aim by raising public awareness on the causes of poverty in the South, lobbying policymakers and institutions and implementing development projects which, besides responding to the needs of the poor, may initiate a process of self-determination and self-reliance.

Up to now Mani Tese has implemented, together with local partners, more than 2,080 development projects in Africa, Asia and Latin America, in the areas of education, agriculture, infrastructures, support to cooperatives, human rights (particularly child rights, women rights, ethnic minorities) governance, microcredit, health, humanitarian aid and integrated programmes. An important role in the organization is played by 1,000 volunteers and 50 Mani Tese's local groups spread all over the country. The National Secretariat organizes a number of initiatives at the national, regional and local levels, often in collaboration with other non-governmental organizations, research centres and universities. Mani Tese organizes meetings, conferences and workshops on specific development issues such as debt, trade, aid and peace. Campaigns and lobbying initiatives are undertaken in order to raise awareness on development issues and to influence national and international political authorities on crucial problems.

To be more effective, Mani Tese is a permanent member of national networks (Assemblea ONG Italiane, Forum Terzo Settore) and international non-governmental bodies. Cres-ManiTese, a group of teachers, provides consultancy on development education in schools, organizes training courses and publishes literature for teachers. It is recognized by the Italian Ministry of Education. At Milan headquarters a documentation centre services students, teachers, journalists and non-governmental organizations. Mani Tese publishes a monthly magazine distributed in 46,000 copies, books, posters, dossiers, audiovisuals and CD-ROMs. Financial resources are mainly provided by Mani Tese's local groups, by the public at large, by the 1,000 members of Mani Tese, and its supporters, and by the European Commission, the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Italian local authorities. Mani Tese is a legal entity, a registered non-profit development organization, declared of public utility by decree of the President of the Italian Republic. It is accredited to the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the European Union and the United Nations as Consultant ONG. Mariarosa Cutillo, with Andrea Baranes, handles United Nations matters, including of the Economic and Social Council, at Mani Tese.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in activities related to the United Nations

The organization's representatives participated as follows: **2005**: (a) World Trade Organization Campaign "Global Week of Action"; (b) Conference organized by the international platform "Global Call To Action Against Poverty", in London in June, connected with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) activities on the achievement of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); (c) World Trade Organization Ministerial conference in Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region of China; (d) Second World Congress on Child Labour, in New Delhi; (e) Assembly of the Tavola della Pace/ONU dei Popoli; (f) Campaign "Global Call To Action Against Poverty", and the collection of 5,000 signatures sent to the Secretary-General for the achievement of the MDG 8; (g) Social Watch's coordination meetings; (h) 2005 session of the United Nations Department of Public Information; (i) the Economic and Social Council annual meeting.

2006: (a) in September it participated in the Doha Development Rounds organized by the World Trade Organization; (b) as an active member of the Social Watch Coalition, disseminated the contents of Social Watch related to UNDP activities and has participated in the annual coordination meetings; (c) participated as speaker in the Economic and Social Council session in Geneva, particularly focusing on human rights, corporate social responsibility and the United Nations norms on the responsibilities of transnational corporations and other business enterprises with regard to human rights; (d) International Labour Organization/International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour; (e) session of the United Nations Department of Public Information.

2007: (a) Assembly of the Tavola della Pace/ONU dei Popoli; (b) annual Economic and Social Council Session (July); (c) United Nations General Assembly Special Session on the Rights of the Child; (d) Assembly of the Tavola della Pace/ONU dei Popoli.

2008: (a) International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus (Doha); (b) General Assembly special session on the Rights of the Child; (c) as active member of the Social Watch Coalition, disseminated the contents of Social Watch related to United Nations Development Programme activities and participated in the annual coordination meetings; (d) Assembly of the Tavola della Pace/ONU dei Popoli.

During the reporting period the organization was an active member of the Italian Network on Corporate Social Accountability. It promoted the dissemination of United Nations norms on multinational enterprises and human rights adopted by the United Nations Subcommission on Human Rights. It followed the Ruggie Process developments.

7. Norwegian People's Aid

Special, 1997

I. Introduction

A. Aims and purpose of the organization

Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) is the labour movement's humanitarian organization for solidarity. Since its foundation in 1939, health work and international solidarity have formed the basis of NPA activities. NPA's goals are human dignity and equal rights for all. Through a combination of political lobby work and practical work — nationally and internationally — NPA strives to improve people's living conditions and create a more just society. In Norway, NPA concentrates on refugee work, international solidarity (within Norway), rescue service and accident prevention. Internationally, NPA focuses on development of democracy in partnership with organizations; NPA is also a central actor globally within the Mine Action and ERW sector, and is active both as a policy and implementing agency.

B. Changes that have had a significant impact on the organization's vision

No fundamental changes in the organization's vision have taken place, but it is worth noting that NPA in its international work during the last (2004-2007) and current (2008-2011) strategy periods have phased out health as a key working area in its international work.

NPA's overall goal is linked to work designed to strengthen and promote people's democratic rights, support organizations defending these rights, promote their participation and assist them in their struggle for an equitable distribution of resources. This entails a particular focus on political and civil human rights, which serve as building blocks for development and redistribution.

In the NPA international strategy for 2008, it is stated that: "By implementing our programmes and campaigns and engaging in network-building during the period 2008-2011, we aim to mobilize and influence national governments and international social policy towards supporting: (a) democracy and the equitable redistribution of resources as critical pillars for development; (b) improving the economic conditions of countries in the South, including on questions of trade and foreign debt; (c) civil society and collective organization as being decisive for democratization and nation-building processes; (d) the protection of human security and the responsibility of the international community to assure it".

It is also stated that: "Gender equality and the strengthening of women's rights, protection and participation is a prerequisite for achieving real democracy and needs to be addressed at various levels". As a result of increased awareness concerning the important impact of gender equality (including ending violence against women) on development and human rights, NPA's systematic work on this has been strengthened throughout the last periods in our organization and work.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

NPA participated as follows: (a) as observers at the meetings of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) at the forty-second (1998), forty-fourth (2000) and forty-ninth (2005) sessions; (b) observers at the Human Rights Committee and Human Rights Council (2004, 2005, 2006); (c) as a member of the International Campaign to Ban Landmines, it was an active contributor to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, and has throughout the reporting period focused on both the policy and operational aspects of the Convention; (d) annually in the International Meeting of Mine Action Programme Directors and United Nations advisers.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

NPA cooperated in different ways with the United Nations in the field, from the level of information-sharing to cooperation on projects. In Lebanon, NPA coordinated with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East in the refugee camps. In several countries in Africa, the Middle East, Asia and South-East Europe, it cooperated with United Nations organizations such as the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Development Fund for Women, and others, and worked with small donations from some of them. NPA used the reporting from the United Nations in the field actively as input to its analysis and decision-making in the field.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Since 1998, NPA has participated in a variety of initiatives promoting development. Promoting women's rights and gender equality has, since the United Nations Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995, been increasingly emphasized as key to all development initiatives. NPA has enforced its gender policy through mainstreaming gender equality goals and has initiated special measures to empower women. Since 2000, NPA has worked for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security. NPA relaunched a campaign to combat violence against women with involvement of our membership organization in Norway and external offices and partners in most of our regional and country programmes. The programme "Women Can Do It" has been implemented in more than 20 countries to enhance women's influence in decision-making. NPA has participated in advocacy work the for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), including for the Norwegian Government's Action Plan and its implementation.

NPA campaigned against the Hernando de Soto initiative for the formalization of property, which it considered individualistic and anti-communal in approach. The formalization initiative in its original form is considerably weakened, thanks to broad campaigning.

One of the key methods and strategies of NPA is supporting and promoting partners with whom it shares basic values. We see local partners, as social membership organizations, as key actors for changing and developing societies. Our work with peasant organizations, indigenous movements, women's organizations and others have contributed to strengthening civil society networking and influence on local and national politics in countries where we work.

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Note by the Secretary-General

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1. Korea Women's Associations United

(Special; 2001)

I. Introduction

The aims and purposes of the Korea Women's Associations United are to build an equal society free from institutional discrimination in which women enjoy equal rights with men and live with dignity and pride; build a democratic society where political, economic, social and cultural rights are fully guaranteed; and achieve peaceful reunification of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea.

The main courses of action are advocacy and lobbying for gender-responsive law and policymaking, including gender policy consensus-building activities among diverse women's groups, public hearings, conferences, workshops, meetings and press conferences and releases; local, national and international campaigns, signature collection and cultural events; organization of gender training events, and capacity-building programmes for women's movement activists; and support for local grass-roots women's organizations.

The organization has changed its name in English from Korea Women's Associations United to Korean Women's Association United (the acronym remains the same). An official letter will be sent.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work for the United Nations

A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies

The organization participated in the Beijing + 10 review at the forty-ninth session of the Commission on the Status of Women. Representatives attended the session and a meeting of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) on the feminization of migration in Asia, with a focus on women's human rights. It submitted a Korean NGO shadow report for the consideration of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women at its thirty-ninth session, during its review of the report of the Government of the Republic of Korea. The report revealed problems such as female irregular workers, revival of an institution that gives an advantage to men who have finished compulsory military service, loose legal regulations on international marriage brokers and a lack of measures for women in the sex industry. Representatives of the meeting were present during the examination of the Government's report. The organization submitted an NGO report for the universal periodic review to the Human Rights Council in January 2008. The report requested the Council to recommend to the Government of the Republic of Korea to address the following issues: concerns regarding the abolition of the Ministry of Gender Equality; the large proportion of female irregular workers and discrimination based on type of employment; human rights protection for victims of domestic violence and appropriate punishment for offenders; amendment of civil law relating to joint property ownership and divided ownership between married couples; revision of law

to promote political representation by women; enhancing support for single mother families; introducing recognition of the sexual rights of disabled women and strengthening their capabilities.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

Director of Gender Policy of the organization attended a regional workshop on gender-responsive budgeting, organized by the United Nations Development Programme in November 2005 in Sri Lanka.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

The organization carried out the following activities relating to the Millennium Development Goals:

Goal 3: In 2005, formation of a "Global call to action against poverty in Korea" (June 2005); request addressed to the Government of the Republic of Korea to increase official development assistance, which was 0.06 per cent of gross national product at the time (2005), twice by 2009 and four times by 2015; civil society organizations worked actively to promote interest and participation in implementing the Millennium Development Goals and organized campaigns such as White Band Day to promote the meaning and importance of the Goals; launch by the organization of a campaign to abolish the feminization of poverty to address social polarization and poverty of women.

In 2006, in-depth interviews held with women with low incomes and publication of a promotional leaflet. In 2007, training of organizers to work with poor women and establishment of an organization to address their needs; holding of a national meeting for single mothers with more than 500 participants; bringing child rearing, home making and nursing services to approximately 3,000 single parent families (2007-2008); request made to presidential candidates for development of a policy on poor women; adoption of a bill on national pensions for elderly citizens, which requests provision of a pension to people over 65; and revision of the Single Parent Family Support Act to extend the range of grandparent-grandchild families receiving Government support and that of children who should get support through the efforts of the organization and civil society. In 2008, education on elimination of poverty among women, society and the economy; publication of an economic textbook and provision of economic education to more than 400 people; proportion of seats held by women in the national parliament thanks to the activities of the women's movement, including the Korea Women's Associations United, rose from 5.9 per cent to 13.7 per cent (following a revision of the election law in 2004, the size of the assembly increased and 50 per cent of it was allocated to women according to a list based on quotas).

2. Maharashtra Foundation

(Special; 2005)

I. Introduction

The Maharashtra Foundation continued its activities at a steady pace over the course of the four years. In addition to processing earmarked contributions from donors, the Foundation continues to work through non-governmental organizations (NGOs) on combating human trafficking, women and youth empowerment, providing safe drinking water for schoolchildren, helping rural elderly people, constructing rural hospital, and running a helpline for women.

The NGOs are expected to send a progress report every six months and future disbursements are contingent upon satisfactory performance in the previous period. Almost all the NGOs have been sending their reports on time and the Maharashtra Foundation plans to make them available on its website.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

The Foundation contributed to the implementation of Millennium Development Goals in India and the United States of America, carrying out the following activities:

Three projects to combat human trafficking addressed prevention and rehabilitation. The People's Institute for Rural Development works with adolescent girls in 30 villages near Latur, promoting awareness, village libraries and health check-ups and preventing school dropouts. Save the Children India works in the Amaravati district to create a support network for vulnerable people and offers training to stakeholders. Apne Aap works in Mumbai to prevent the daughters of prostitutes from entering into the profession, providing educational, nutrition, health, and personal development support. All the three projects have requested further support as they were making real progress on the ground.

The Swayamsiddha project provided mentoring to women and young people to make the right choices about their future lives and careers by giving access to education, information, networking opportunities and microfinance through self-help groups. This project was carried out in 10 villages and is in its second year.

The project to supply pure and safe drinking water benefited from an extended grant beyond the contribution of $8,000 from the Foundation, which allowed provision of pure and safe drinking water in 50 schools, reaching approximately 10,000 students.

The rural aging project addressed the challenges faced by the ageing population in rural areas, rather than the more usual urban focus. The project is carried out by Janseva Foundation near Pune. A baseline survey of senior citizens in nine villages was completed and health check-ups, temporary eye clinics, and minor surgeries were organized. Support group networks have now been formed.

The Khedker hospital project involves building a cottage hospital at Anjanvel in Ratnagiri District. The construction of a nursing home and an outpatient department is nearing completion and the second phase of construction, a 20-bed hospital, will begin soon.

Maytrin, a helpline for women, has been in service in the United States of America for more than a decade. It has a small annual budget of about $4,000, and the number of calls received and appreciation of users in the United States and India are indicators of its success and continued need.

3. Society for International Development

(General; 1981)

I. Introduction

Created in 1957, the Society for International Development is a global network of individuals and institutions concerned with development that is participatory, pluralistic and sustainable. The Society has over 3,000 individual members in 80 countries, 55 institutional members and 51 local chapters. It works with more than 100 associations, networks and institutions involving academia, parliamentarians, students, political leaders and development experts, at both local and international levels. This makes it one of very few organizations that have a holistic, multidisciplinary and multisectoral approach to development and social change.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

The Society, through both its secretariat and its worldwide network, attended the Beijing + 10 review at the forty-ninth session of the Commission on the Status of Women; the fifty-eighth Department of Public Information-Non-Governmental Organizations Conference on "Our challenge: voices for peace, partnerships and renewal", held in New York in September 2005; forty-fourth session of the Commission for Social Development on the priority theme "Review of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty"; thirty-second session of the Committee on World Food Security; United Nations meeting of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs on climate change and development (New York, November 2007); yearly sessions of the Governing Council of the International Fund for Agricultural Development; and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations High-level Conference on World Food Security: the Challenges of Climate Change and Bioenergy (Rome, 2008).

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

In partnership with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Society contributed to *Women and the Politics of Place*, which analysed women's economic and social movements. In cooperation with UNESCO, the Society carried out research on women and conflict, which resulted in a collection of essays in the recently published book *Political Conflict and Women in South Asia*.

The Society carried out a reproductive health programme in partnership with the United Nations Population Fund. In 2006, the Society organized the Interregional Workshop on Public-Private Sector Partnerships for Reproductive Health, held in

Colombo, where participants examined strategies and opportunities to create an environment where reproductive health is a fundamental right for all people.

In cooperation with the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), the Society carried out work on internal displacement of people in Kenya in the context of the post-election violence in early 2008. The Society published a report on gender responsive budgeting in four constituencies in Kenya, which was launched by UNIFEM.

In partnership with UNRISD, the Society published volume 49, issue No. 2 of its journal, *Development*, "Funding Social Change", in June 2006.

C. Activities in support of global principles

The Society has been actively implementing United Nations resolutions, furthering the debates lead by the United Nations system and jointly organizing activities with the different bodies and agencies. These activities include: the Society's fiftieth anniversary International Congress, "Reconciling the dichotomies of development: ways forward". The Congress reviewed the progress in implementing the Millennium Development Goals and discussed the problems of global governance. The Director for Latin America and the Caribbean of the United Nations Development Programme made a statement during the opening plenary meeting. The event was made possible thanks to the financial support of UNFPA, among other donors.

D. Activities in line with Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

In March 2005, volume 48, issue No. 1, of the Society's journal *Development* was devoted to the Millennium Development Goals. Events organized by the Society to debate the progress of implementing the Goals included a series of lectures at universities in the United States of America, a debate in Haiti on "Millennium Development Goals and healthy habitats", and a national seminar in Bangladesh focusing on "The Millennium Development Goals and the most disadvantaged".

Development devoted volume 51 to the theme of environment and development. The theme was also the focus of a series of lectures organized by the Society's chapter in the Netherlands and of a lecture by the President of the Society on "Climate, scarcities and development". The Bangladesh chapter hosted a speech by one of the lead authors of the fourth assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the Ottawa chapter organized a lecture by the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa.

An international conference on global security and sustainable human development was held in the Netherlands in 2006, featuring a critical look at development cooperation, social and economic justice, poverty and security, one year after the 2005 United Nations World Summit. At its 2008 annual gala dinner, the Washington chapter of the Society honoured the Administrator of UNDP with the Washington Award for Leadership in International Development for his contribution to the international development community.

4. Trauma Foundation

(Special; 2001)

I. Introduction

The Trauma Foundation is a founding member of the International Action Network on Small Arms and has been a constant participant at the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects. Founded in 1981, the mission of the Foundation is to reduce injuries and injury-related deaths through prevention and improved trauma care and rehabilitation. The Foundation's prevention activities have focused on injuries and deaths from firearms. In California, the Foundation's work with local communities and state policymakers has resulted in bans on junk guns (1999) and .50 calibre sniper rifles (2004), as well as other small arms control measures. In 1998, the Foundation founded the Bell Campaign, the first national survivor-led gun control movement in the United States of America, which became part of Million Mom March in 2000. Since 1998, the Foundation has received funding for research on international gun control issues and has provided information to the international gun control community through the Foundation website (www.traumaf.org).

In the period 2005-2008, the Foundation's Director of International Outreach published several studies in support of the United Nations Programme of Action in the Pacific, including "Trouble in paradise: small arms in the Pacific" and "Gun violence, crime and politics in the southern highlands" (*Small Arms Survey 2004*), "Gunrunning in Papua New Guinea: from arrows to assault weapons in the southern highlands" (Small Arms Survey, Special Report), and "Papua New Guinea: small numbers, big fuss, real results" (*Contemporary Security Policy*, vol. 29, No. 1).

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

One or more representatives of the Trauma Foundation, as a non-governmental organization (NGO) delegate on the Government delegation of a Member State and/or as regional representatives of the International Action Network on Small Arms, have attended and often presented research findings at the following United Nations events: (a) Peace, Justice and Reconciliation in the Asia-Pacific Region Conference (Brisbane, Australia, 2005); (b) Gun Summit, supported by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (Goroka, Papua New Guinea, July 2005); (c) United Nations Biennial Meeting of States to Consider the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects and opening of the Small Arms Survey diplomatic event (New York, July 2005); (d) United Nations Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (New York, 2006); (e) New arms control policies, keynote address, United Nations Centre (Buenos Aires, December 2006); (f) testimony before a public hearing on gun control in Argentina (National Senate, Buenos Aires, December 2006); (g) Armed conflict abroad, but also at home: global action to prevent gun injury, Conference on Global Action to Prevent War (Brisbane,

Australia, February 2008); (h) Third United Nations Biennial Meeting of States to Consider the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (New York, July 2008).

At each major meeting of the United Nations Programme of Action process in New York, a Trauma Foundation representative also arranged for the attendance of regional representatives and survivors of gun violence, particularly from the Pacific region, to speak at the United Nations on the adverse impact on the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals of the proliferation and misuse of illicit small arms in Oceania. The Trauma Foundation will continue to support the United Nations in its efforts to reduce the impact of armed violence and to promote disarmament.

5. Union of Luso-African-America-Asiatic Capital Cities

(Special; 1993)

I. Introduction

The Union of Luso-African-America-Asiatic Capital Cities (UCCLA) is a non-profit, inter-municipal, international non-governmental organization. At the time of reporting, it included 27 cities around the world, as full and associate members. (Full members: former and present Portuguese-speaking capital cities in Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Portugal, Sao Tome and Principe and Timor-Leste. Associate members: cities whose population represents significant historical or cultural affinity with full member cities. Supporting members: 34 companies representing the main economic sectors (banking, communications, air transport, construction, public works, energy and tourism) and located in a Portuguese-speaking country.)

The Union's headquarters are located in Lisbon and its mission is to foster bonds of solidarity and cooperation between the member cities and to promote various initiatives that bring the cities, companies and institutions together to achieve greater peace, increased citizen participation, and harmonious development between them and, therefore, to pursue the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals, namely to end poverty and hunger in all Portuguese-speaking cities.

This ideal will reinforce the common identity of the Portuguese-speaking countries, their "Lusophone identity". The Union constitutes a primary bond between the Lusophone community and also serves as the representative of the member cities in international bodies.

In November 2006, a new strategy for the Union was presented, approved and adopted, focusing on achieving the Millennium Development Goals by member cities.

During the reporting period, the following new members have joined the Union: Ribeira Grande de Santiago, Cape Verde (2006, full member); and Assomada, Cape Verde (2005), Porto Alegre, Brazil (2006), Gabu (2006) and Bafatá (2008), both in Guinea-Bissau, as associate members.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

During the reporting period, in 2005 contacts were initiated with the offices of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Brazil and Timor-Leste. In 2006, contacts were developed with the office of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat). Agreement was reached to draw up a partnership agreement to be between the Union and UN-Habitat. The Union has tried to streamline procedures for the signature of the agreement. Once the draft

agreement has been received, the competent bodies of the Union will take action on it.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

In December 2003, the Union signed an agreement with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) to rehabilitate the San Sebastian Fortress on Mozambique Island, which is classified as a UNESCO World Heritage site. The work began in January 2008 after payment of $600,000 from the Union and $1 million from JICA.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

The Union contributed to the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals in Africa, with major activities undertaken during the period 2005 to 2008 as follows:

Goal 2, target 3: Between 2000 and 2005, the Union was involved in coordination and monitoring of the functioning of the UCCLA School in Bissau on the basis of the guidelines related to developing and elevating the potential of each pupil and to enhancing the training, commitment and dedication of the professionals involved on the ground. The Union supported adequate training of teachers and sent educational material and appropriate equipment for the school. In school year 2008/09, the project Think Global, Act Global was carried out in Lisbon and Mundelo, Cape Verde, to implement multidisciplinary school projects in the context of education for sustainable development and the realities of "north" and "south", including sharing methodologies, training teachers and education professionals, developing new teaching materials and raising awareness in schools and school communities. It was approved and financed by the Portuguese Institute for Development Support (IPAD).

Goal 7, target 10: In partnership with local government in Bolama-Bijagos, between August 2006 and December 2007, the Union worked on a project related to community management of water, sanitation and education health in Bolama, Guinea Bissau. The main objective was deployment of a sustainable system to cover basic needs for drinking water and sanitation for about 7,000 inhabitants of 32 islands and to improve knowledge of water, sanitation, cleanliness, hygiene and public health. The project was approved and fully financed by IPAD. A project based on local initiatives related to hygiene in the neighbourhoods of Bissau aims to establish and implement a system for cleaning, removal and transportation of solid waste by mobilizing the communities, benefiting about one fifth of the population of Bissau. The project was approved in August 2006 by IPAD and continued being executed in 2008. On the island of Principe, Sao Tome and Principe, the aim of a project on environmental sanitation and awareness is to provide an organized and sustainable sanitation solution by clarifying and promoting the involvement of the population. Initially the target group will be elements of the women's association of Principe and staff of the local government. Ultimately the entire population of the island of Principe will benefit from the project since it will cover all the cities of the island. The project was approved in November 2006 by IPAD and continued being

executed in 2008. The Union is carrying out a project with IPAD and the Municipal Council of Bissau aimed at promoting public health. The project has a budget of about €400,000. The main goal is to improve environmental health and well-being of the population by strengthening the technical capacity and operational services of the Municipality of Bissau. The project is still running.

Goal 8, target 16: The Union has an agreement with the Institute for Employment and Professional Training to maintain at the Union's headquarters, an office of the Institute intended to publicize and promote employment opportunities among the Lusophone communities in Lisbon. The project had up to 6,800 users between 2000 and 2007, of whom 44 per cent plans received referrals for placement or job interview; 25 per cent were placed in training; 19 per cent were placed in the labour market; and 12 per cent in were placed in internships. The project was recognized by the International Organization for Migration, the High Commissioner for Immigration and Intercultural Dialogue of Portugal and the Luso-American Development Foundation. The office was closed in 2007.

In the period 2005 to 2008, several actions were submitted to the European Union for approval in support of Goals 4, 5, 6 and 7, of which four were approved in 2008, with action expected to be initiated during the first quarter of 2009.

D. Activities in support of global principles

A project called "Eight ways to change the world" aims to raise global awareness of the priorities of Portuguese civil society. It aims to promote sustainable human development and solidarity and create understanding and support in the broader Portuguese public on issues of development cooperation. The project aims to raise awareness of the Millennium Development Goals and encourage values and behaviours that favour solidarity, social participation and citizen responsibility. It is fully financed by IPAD and started in March 2008.

In Praia, a building destroyed by a fire has been reconstructed to be used as a cultural centre for the islands. The project was started in 2002 and concluded in December 2005, with an overall cost of €250,000.

In Dili, a project was initiated in 2002 to provide a new official residence for the President of Timor-Leste. The first phase of construction was initiated in May 2005 and the second phase took place in 2006.

A project to construct a primary school, nursery and kindergarten in the city of Sao Tome was initiated in October 2003 and completed in February 2006. The new school opened its doors to approximately 300 students of basic education early in the academic year 2006. The investment was €411,774.04.

A project to enlarge the UCCLA school in Bissau was initiated in 2003 and concluded in 2005.

The Union fully supported a project to rehabilitate a home for boys in Huambo, Angola. The facility was created and maintained by the Archdiocese of Huambo to shelter young people, mostly war orphans, and provide them with education and professional training. It was seriously damaged during the armed conflict in Angola. The project was initiated in 2004 and concluded in December 2005, for a total cost of €324,000.

The Union also fully supported a project to rehabilitate City of Lisbon Avenue in Praia. The avenue crosses the Cape Verdean capital and runs for more than one mile. The project was initiated in 2004 and concluded in 2005. The total cost of the work was about €1.9 million.

6. Women Environmental Programme

(Special; 2005)

I. Introduction

The Women Environmental Programme (WEP) is a non-governmental, non-profit, non-religious and voluntary organization established in 1997 by a group of grass-roots women in Nigeria, whose major aim is to address gender injustices related to the environment and the economic and social rights of women, children and young people in society. Its headquarters are in Abuja and it operates in the west African subregion with a liaison office in Liberia and three operational offices in Nigeria. There are 20 full-time staff members, three interns and one international volunteer. The Programme is registered as an non-governmental organization (NGO) in Nigeria, is administered by a Board of Directors and has an Executive Director who heads a management team for the day-to-day administration and operations. Its vision is to create a society where the environmental, economic, sociocultural and political rights of women and young people are protected.

The Programme aims to reduce the impact of flooding, erosion and desertification in target communities; stimulate the management of natural resources within the framework of national and international policies and conventions for sustainable development; address the issues of urban slums and housing settlement within the framework of the United Nations Commission for Sustainable Development; provide environmental education that creates awareness of issues of environmental pollution which affect the health of target communities; increase the percentage of women and young people in political leadership positions by 5 per cent in Nigeria; and enhance women's self-reliance through skills acquisition and microcredit financing.

The significant changes in the organization include a number of developments. In 2008, WEP developed a five-year strategic plan and now focuses on four thematic areas: the environment (water and sanitation, natural and manmade disasters, human settlement and forced evictions, and gender and climate change); governance (women and youth empowerment, and budget tracking and monitoring projects); peace and conflict resolution (electoral violence and processes, gender and human rights, and violent conflicts and communal clashes); natural resources (engagement of host communities and the relationship between the host communities and the companies and industries operating within their communities).

WEP had no constitutional review during the reporting period. At its annual General Assembly in January 2007, however, it was agreed that its programmes and activities should be expanded to cover the African region and beyond. It was also agreed that WEP could partner with other institutions and organizations across the world, provided that they agreed to abide by its aims and objectives; this resulted in the opening of the liaison office in Liberia and partnership with other organizations across the world.

The current membership now stands at more than 5,000 and its membership and networks span across Africa, the United States of America and Europe. Its sources of funding have also increased, to include Governments, the United Nations and

donors such as the European Community and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

Although WEP is not affiliated with any other organization, the Programme belongs to national, regional and international networks and has partnered with other organizations in specific programmatic areas at all levels.

II. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

The Programme participated in the regional implementation meeting of the Africa Committee on Sustainable Development in Addis Ababa in October 2007 to lobby for the inclusion of gender issues in policies of agriculture and land. Through an initiative involving the African Union, the Economic Commission for Africa and the African Development Bank, WEP participated in the processes leading to the drafting and adoption of the Framework and Guidelines on Land Policy in Africa, with particular emphasis on gender and land issues, which was adopted the African Heads of State in July 2009 as a policy governing the African Union on land. Members of WEP participated in the fifty-second and fifty-third sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women on the themes: "Financing for gender equality and the empowerment of women" and "Equal sharing of responsibilities between women and men, including caregiving in the context of HIV/AIDS". WEP was elected to be one of the key partners in the women major group for the sixteenth and seventeenth sessions of the Commission for Sustainable Development. WEP, in partnership with the Global Land Tool Network, organized a side event during the sixteenth session of the Commission for Sustainable Development on the theme "Land for sustainable urbanization". The report of the side event was posted on the website of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat and the recommendations were integrated into the final report of the Commission. WEP held a side event on "Securing women's right to land and livelihood: implications for land policies in Nigeria" during the seventeenth session of the Commission for Sustainable Development. The recommendations of the side event featured prominently in the final report of the Commission. Members of WEP attended the Africa Development Forum event on women and land in Africa as one of the expert facilitators in November 2008 in Addis Ababa. WEP was a member of the fact-finding mission to Port Harcourt, Nigeria, led by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme in March 2009. Members of WEP participated in the Durban Review Conference in Geneva in April 2009. WEP made a presentation on "Voluntary guidelines and gender" during the Expert Group Meeting on Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land and other Natural Resources, in November 2008 at the headquarters of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in Rome. Members of WEP participated in the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society in Tunis in November 2005 and in the Economic and Social Council non-governmental organizations/civil society round table and interactive workshops for an interactive dialogue to ensure information and communication technology access for all. Representatives of WEP also participated in the United Nations Financing for Development Civil Society Forum, where they lobbied for budgeting and financing for gender programmes worldwide, in November 2008 in Doha. Members of WEP attended the sixty-first annual Department of Public Information/NGO Conference

held in September 2008 at the headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Paris. WEP members participated in the electronic discussion on "Financing gender equality and the empowerment of women in Africa" in November/December 2007 promoted by the Economic Commission for Africa. WEP members participated in the electronic forum on gender evaluation criteria for large-scale land tools promoted by the Global Land Tool Network.

A. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

WEP partnered with UN-Habitat to organize a pre-Commission for Sustainable Development event in Nigeria in March 2008, with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on gender mainstreaming in the process leading up to 2007 general elections in Nigeria, with the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) in the sensitization and awareness of women on political participation in Nigeria, and with UNDP in providing consultancy services for strengthening community-based early warning and conflict monitoring mechanisms in central states in Nigeria. WEP undertook capacity-building for women farmers in rural communities of northern Nigeria related to knowledge dissemination and innovative farming practices with the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS). It promoted a policy environment sensitive to gender equality and human rights in the Nigerian HIV/AIDS national response, in partnership with UNIFEM and funded by CIDA, and gender mainstreaming in governance through civic education in north-eastern Nigeria, funded by the European Community in December 2007.

B. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

The Programme carried out activities to implement the Millennium Development Goals as follows:

Community-led total sanitation, funded by Irish Aid, with the government of Benue State and in partnership with WaterAid; promoting community participation of slum-dwellers, capacity-building and institutionalization of a federation for the urban poor in Abuja, funded by Misereor and Cordaid; evaluation of the International Year of Sanitation in northern Nigeria, financed by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources and the United Nations Children's Fund Nigeria; monitoring the Virtual Poverty Fund projects in Nigeria, in partnership with the Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on the Millennium Development Goals; assessment of gender knowledge and awareness on climate change in northern Nigeria, in partnership with Noble Energy Solar Technologies Ltd. and financial support from CIDA; North-east women's political empowerment project funded by the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs of Nigeria.

C. Activities in support of global principles

World Habitat Day was celebrated by the Programme in 2006, 2007 and 2008 with drama presentations, a walk for life and press releases. It observed World Environment Day in 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 with various activities

ranging from seminars and workshops, to press releases, advocacy visits and media appearances. World Youth Day was observed by the youth department of the Programme with other young people across Nigeria in August 2008 in partnership with Global Xchange Forum and Voluntary Service Overseas.

7. World Council of Credit Unions

(Special; 1977)

I. Introduction

The World Council of Credit Unions (WOCCU) is the global trade association and development agency for credit unions. The Council promotes the sustainable development of credit unions and other financial cooperatives around the world to empower people through access to high quality and affordable financial services. It advocates on behalf of credit unions before international organizations and national Governments to improve legislation and regulation. Its technical assistance programmes introduce new tools and technologies to strengthen the financial performance of credit unions and increase their outreach. WOCCU is funded by grants from Governments and foundations, member dues and annual gifts from the Council's supporters.

At the end of 2008, the Council's international development programmes were strengthening credit unions serving 6.5 million people in 16 countries. Its programmes assist credit unions and national and regional associations to rebuild during and after conflict, provide access to the underserved, develop integrated business networks, support communities at risk, reconstruct after disasters and encourage legislative reform and regulatory system development.

Worldwide, 54,000 credit unions in 97 countries serve 186 million people. WOCCU members include regional and national credit union associations and business service organizations. Since The Council's last report, membership has increased to 40 organizations in 51 countries. WOCCU advocates for appropriate legislation and regulation with Governments worldwide. It serves as the secretariat for the International Credit Union Regulators' Network and every year organizes the international financial cooperative Regulators' Roundtable. In 2008, WOCCU organized regional regulators' round tables in Guatemala and South Africa.

In 2005, WOCCU produced an updated *Guide to International Credit Union Legislation* and an updated Model Law for Credit Unions. In 2008, the Council published the Model Regulations for Credit Unions and the *Technical Guide for Credit Union Regulation and Supervision*. These publications are available to WOCCU members in English, French, Russian and Spanish free of charge. Since 2007, WOCCU has produced the *Global Regulatory Update*, an electronic newsletter on regulatory issues throughout the world.

The Council also tracks credit union statistics, publishes *Credit Union World* magazine, sponsors International Credit Union Day each October and hosts regional technical conferences and the annual World Credit Union Conference. The International Partnership Program facilitates the exchange of knowledge, information and best practices in operations between credit union movements.

WOCCU's Worldwide Foundation for Credit Unions manages the WOCCU programme to provide disaster relief, address priority needs and foster innovation for the credit union system.

The International Remittance Network is a platform for credit unions to provide access to safe and affordable money transfers (remittances). The Council's PEARLS

is a financial performance monitoring system combining a powerful relational database with an internationally proven methodology for improving operational efficiency. The Council's Services Group is a wholly owned subsidiary which supports WOCCU's for-profit endeavours such as card services, remittances and shared branching.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

From 2005 to 2008, WOCCU was involved in the following activities pertaining to the work of the United Nations and in cooperation with its bodies and specialized agencies: in 2005, WOCCU was actively involved and had significant interaction with the United Nations during the International Year of Microcredit and is currently working on making 2012 the International Year of Cooperatives; the Council has been part of the United Nations Advisory Group on Inclusive Financial Sectors and the production of the 2006 United Nations "Blue Book" *Building Inclusive Financial Sectors for Development*; in August 2006, WOCCU participated in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat gathering of international experts on cooperatives and employment in Shanghai, China; the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights was the keynote presenter at the Council's 2006 World Credit Union Conference in Dublin. In 2007, the United Nations Special Envoy for HIV/AIDS in Africa spoke at the WOCCU Conference in Calgary. The Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) made a presentation at the Council's Conference in Hong Kong, China, in 2008; during 2007 and 2008, WOCCU worked with the UN-Habitat urban safety programme in East Africa to bring community development benefits to at-risk youth in Kibera, Africa's largest urban slum in Nairobi; WOCCU has recently participated in a United Nations expert group meeting to examine the role of credit unions in countering the effects of the financial crisis and credit union regulation and legislation. In addition, the International Cooperative Alliance, in the context of its cooperation with the International Labour Organization, has invited WOCCU to be part of its expert, cooperative Legislative Advisory Group.

Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

International development programmes carried out from 2005 to 2008 have contributed to the achievement of Millennium Development Goals in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Major actions undertaken were the following:

Goal 1: WOCCU conducted a three-year programme (2007-2009) funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation in Kenya, Rwanda and Colombia with the goal to expand credit union services to extremely poor individuals. Since the beginning of the programme, the participating credit unions have almost doubled the number of members whose income is less than $1 per day, to reach a total of 206,564 people. As a result, the net worth of Rwandan and Colombian new credit union members has increased. Kenyan members' net worth has continued to decrease after the events associated with the post election violence; from 2006 to 2009, a programme in Peru expanded credit union outreach to the rural poor through market-driven

financial services and the enhancement of value chains. As a result, the percentage of credit union members that earned less than $2 per day dropped from 54 per cent to 44 per cent, and for those who earned less than $1 per day decreased from 14 per cent to 11 per cent. Overall, the members' incomes have increased by 22 per cent as attributed to the value chain product, and by 25 per cent as attributed to the programme's group lending product; in rural Mexico, where approximately 95 per cent of the population lacks access to formal financial services, the Council's three-year programme expanded financial services through credit unions to 200,000 marginalized people starting in 2008. The Council assisted 54 credit unions to open 240 rural points of service in central Mexico and to expand their services through its rural outreach methodology, *semilla cooperativa* (cooperative seed). The approach involved training rural field officers to attract new members, extend financial education and bring credit, savings and remittance services directly to people living in remote areas. The Council used technologies such as personal digital assistants, handheld printers and point-of-service devices to bring financial services to remote areas. The programme in Mexico implemented the Council's "MatchSavings.org" programme to help the poor develop saving habits; in 2006, the Council's Afghanistan programme implemented a multi-year credit union development project, which started up 18 Islamic investment finance cooperatives (credit unions) serving 33,400 members. Credit unions are providing to Afghan men and women for the first time the opportunity to join a financial institution that is owned, controlled and operated by the members.

Goal 3: the Council's programme in Peru has the objective of expanding market access to women by offering a group lending option. As at June 2009 a total of 204 groups bringing together 2,788 women had contributed to the mobilization of $141,627 in savings and $383,186 in loans, reaching women employed in agricultural and non-agricultural sectors; in Sri Lanka, the Council began a programme in 2005 to strengthen financial cooperatives, including the Women's Development Services Cooperative Society — a network of more than 120 branches owned and operated entirely by 64,000 women. The objective of the programme is to expand women's membership and help to increase their capacity through microloans and savings accounts; the Council's programme in Afghanistan has provided women with an equal opportunity to participate in credit union governance. A local representative from the Afghan Women's Association International serves on most credit union boards. In 2008, Afghan credit unions worked with the Ministry of Women's Affairs to establish a training centre to teach unemployed women income-generating skills. In November 2008, 20 women graduated from the first six-month programme and joined the credit union to access start-up funds for their new microbusinesses. Around 15 per cent of the Afghan credit union members are women; in 2008, WOCCU launched the first of its kind Global Women's Leadership Network, which brings together over 40 top women leaders in the credit union movements from more than 15 countries to connect, share ideas and participate in a peer advisory programme.

Goal 6: since 2006, the Council's programme in Kenya has educated 73,500 students about HIV/AIDS by implementing a member awareness programme in a credit union that serves school teachers across the country. The Council is training credit union peer leaders and peer educators to disseminate information at schools, public forums and community events about basic HIV/AIDS facts, comprehensive care and prevention and assessing HIV/AIDS risk and behaviour changes. The

objective of the second WOCCU programme in Kenya is to distribute scholarships to AIDS orphans to attend school. In 2009, WOCCU granted 431 scholarships to children whose parents had died of AIDS and whose caretakers could not afford the secondary school fees. Fewer orphans attend secondary school because the school fees are paid by the family, whereas the Government covers primary school fees. At the primary school level, the AIDS orphan rate in Kenya is around 30 per cent.

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Note by the Secretary-General

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1. Association santé et environnement

Special, 2001

I. Introduction

The Association santé et environnement focuses its activities on the close and interactive linkages between the state of the environment and human health. It seeks to offer all citizens a forum for information, dialogue, education and training. Its goals are to:

- Study and identify environmental factors that influence health.
- Raise awareness of the importance of these factors.
- Prevent these factors.
- Establish relations with nongovernmental organizations at the national and international level.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

- Participation in inter-sessional meetings of the Commission on Sustainable Development at the ministerial level.
- Participation in the second meeting of the preparatory committee for the Tunis phase of the World Summit on the Information Society, 17 to 25 February 2005 in Geneva.
- Participation in the World Summit on the Information Society, from 16 to 18 November 2005, in Tunis.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

The organization participated in the following activities, in collaboration with United Nations agencies and national authorities:

(a) implementation of the national health and environment plan;

(b) preparation of a study on adapting the health sector to climate change, under the aegis of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development;

(c) "national hygiene days" dealing with health and the environment, organized by the Ministry of Public Health in collaboration with the World Health Organization, in November 2007.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

The organization contributed to more than 30 events and publications addressing the Millennium Development Goals, in particular goals 4, 5, 6 and 7.

The organization participated in the following events:

(a) Meeting on the prevention of tobacco-related illnesses, under the aegis of the Ministry of Public Health, February 2008.

(b) National meeting on protecting health from the negative effects of climate change, organized on the occasion of the World Health Day by the Directorate of Hygiene and Environmental Protection of the Ministry of Public Health, in April 2008, in Tunis.

(c) Climate change and health, April 2008.

(d) Nutrition and child health, April 2008.

(e) Seminar on the World Bank strategy on climate change and development, organized in collaboration with the German Technical Cooperation Organization (GTZ) in May 2008, in Tunis.

(f) National seminar on waste management, organized in June 2008, in Tunis.

(g) City and health, June 2008.

(h) National conference on noise pollution in Tunisia, situation and outlook, organized by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development in June 2008, in Tunis.

(i) Meeting on therapeutic protocols, organized by the General Directorate of Health in July 2008 at the Ministry of Public Health.

(j) Ageing, health and society, February 2007, Tunis.

(k) Domestic pollution and health, April 2007, Tunis; Seminar on NGO participation in eliminating stocks of obsolete pesticides, May 2007, Tunis.

(l) Noise pollution, June 2007.

(m) Tobacco, drugs and health, October 2007.

(n) Fourth National Congress on Occupational Health, on the role of occupational health in support of sustainable development and public health, organized by the Tunisian Society for Occupational Health in October 2007, in Tunis.

(o) Meeting to organize a national seminar on associations working in the field of health, organized in October 2007 at the Ministry of Public Health.

(p) National seminar of scientific organizations, hosted by the Ministry of Scientific Research, Technology and Skills Development in April 2006, in Tunis.

(q) Workshop to evaluate the costs of environmental degradation, organized by the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development in April 2006, in Tunis.

(r) Sexuality and environment, April 2006, Tunis.

(s) Emerging illnesses and the environment, February 2006, Tunis.

(t) Workshop on the national environment report, organized by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development in June 2006, in Tunis.

(u) Workshop on Tunisia's vulnerability to climate change, organized by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development in collaboration with the German GTZ in July 2006, in Tunis.

(v) Meeting on the use of pesticides and their health risks, December 2006, Tunis.

(w) Third international conference on environmental upgrading of businesses, in particular water and energy utilities, organized by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development in December 2006, in Tunis.

(x) Plastics, health and environment, May 2005, Tunis.

(y) Mental health and the environment, April 2005, Tunis.

(z) Body, health and environment, December 2005, Tunis.

The organization contributed to the following publications:

2008: publications dealing with climate change and health; nutrition and child health; city and health

2006. Publications dealing with body, health and environment; emerging diseases and environment; ageing, health and society; domestic pollution and health; noise pollution.

2005. Publications dealing with plastics, health and environment; mental health and environment.

2. Coordination SUD

General, 2005

I. Introduction

Coordination SUD (*Solidarité Urgence Developpement*) is the national coordinating body for French NGOs working for international solidarity. Founded in 1994, it today embraces six NGO associations (*Comité de liaison des ONG de volontariat – CLONG-Volontariat; Comité pour les relations nationales et internationales des associations de jeunesse et d'éducation populaire (CNAJEP); Coordination d'Agen; Centre de recherche et d'information pour le développement (CRID); Forum des organisations de solidarité internationale issues des migrations (FORIM); Groupe Initiatives*) and more than 130 individual NGOs engaged in humanitarian work, development assistance, environmental protection, the defence

of human rights for disadvantaged groups, as well as educational activities and lobbying.

Coordination SUD has a dual mission: it supports professionalism among French NGOs and represents their positions before public and private institutions in France, in Europe and around the world. It offers monitoring services, information dissemination, advice and training. It manages a joint fund for cofinancing external expertise in various aspects of organizational and institutional performance for NGOs. It also hosts thematic working commissions composed of its members to consider the major issues in international solidarity.

Coordination SUD is a member of French and European umbrella organizations: The *Conférence permanente des coordinations associatives*, the *Fonds pour la promotion des études préalables, des études transversales et des évaluations* and the European NGO Confederation for Relief and Development

Coordination SUD invited representatives of 82 national NGO platforms to participate in follow-up to the programme of the French Presidency of the European Union, by creating an International Forum of National NGO Platforms. This movement seeks to reinforce cooperation and solidarity among national NGO platforms on five continents, at the regional, interregional and international levels, through capacity building and advocacy efforts. Coordination SUD is serving as secretariat of the International Forum of National NGO Platforms for a transitional phase of two years.

Coordination SUD is an association under law 1901, and it is financed by membership fees and by public and private grants.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

2005

- Summit of heads of state and government to review the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) in September 2005, at UN headquarters in New York; participation at NGO meetings on the occasion of the Summit on the contribution of developed countries to achieving the Millennium Development Goals.
- Meetings organized between Coordination SUD and several United Nations bodies: Civil Society Organizations Division of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in New York; Millennium Development Goals Campaign; UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Geneva.

2006

- Participation in NGO meetings on the contribution of developed countries to achieving the MDG, on the occasion of the 61st session of the General Assembly, September 2006, New York

2007

- Participation in NGO meetings on the impact of climate change on developing countries, on the occasion of the United Nations Conference on Climate Change, December 2007, Bali, Indonesia

2008

- Follow-Up Conference on Financing for Development, 29 November-2 December, Doha: participation in the official French delegation to the conference
- Participation in NGO meetings on the impact of climate change on developing countries, on the occasion of the United Nations Conference on Climate Change, December 2008, Poznan, Poland.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

- Creation and development of the International Resource Centre (www.ong-ngo.org), in collaboration with UNDP, the Brazilian Association of NGOs, the Chilean Association of NGOs, the Council of NGOs for Development Support, and Voluntary Action Network India
- Coordination SUD runs the website of the International Forum of National NGO Platforms, reproduces and publishes information transmitted by the United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service to inform national NGO platforms, regional coalitions and their members on international consultations and events planned by the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

- As a member of World Action against Poverty-France (AMCP-France), Coordination SUD has spearheaded a campaign to lobby government authorities on the MDG. As facilitator of the AMCP-France advocacy group, Coordination SUD facilitated adoption of a common position for French civil society organizations on the MDG, and organized meetings with the French authorities on this question.
- Coordination SUD follows French budget debates closely at the governmental and parliamentary level. French NGOs are demanding, in this context, that France contribute its fair share to achieving the MDG in developing countries. Every year, the working commissions of Coordination SUD prepare position papers, organize meetings with the ministries concerned and with parliamentarians, and issue press releases.
- As a member of the European NGO Confederation for Relief and Development, coordination SUD contributes annually to the AidWatch process for monitoring European official development assistance. This initiative is intended to ensure that aid programmes of the 27 member countries of the European Union and the European Commission are contributing to combating poverty and achieving the MDG.

3. Emmaus International Association

Special, 1993

I. Introduction

The objectives and the raison d'être of the Emmaus International Association, as well as its principal activities, are the following:

(a) to allow persons who are excluded or marginalized to take back control of their economic, cultural and social destiny, usually on a community basis;

(b) to work to establish international relations, particularly North-South relations, that are more equitable and respectful of the fundamental needs of human beings and their right to development;

(c) to combat the waste of human and natural resources by encouraging recycling of products discarded by people in wealthy countries, through the medium of persons excluded from the economic and social mainstream.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

The organization did not participate in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, nor in the big conferences or other meetings of the United Nations during the period 2005-2008, but it supported the creation and networking of new local associations; it focused its activities on development and the implementation of programmes in the field to facilitate access to drinking water, access to microcredit, the rights of migrants, and the exchange of experience among its members in these fields in Africa, in the Americas and in Asia. The organization has no permanent delegation in New York that would allow it to participate at a reasonable cost in the many meetings of UN bodies, including the Economic and Social Council.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

A delegate from Emmaus International Association participated as an observer in a working group to consider migration issues in April 2006 in Geneva.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

The General Assembly of 2007 renewed for the period 2008-2011 three collective actions of priority to the organization and its members, based on human rights: access to drinking water, ethical finance and access to microcredit, the rights of migrants; it added to these access to education and health. The organization has

contributed to achieving the MDC in the following geographic areas: South America, sub-Saharan Africa, and Asia. Important actions have been undertaken in the following sectors:

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people

- A great many members of the organization are working in Africa, in South America and in Asia to empower women, particularly through economic and microcredit activities.

Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

- In response to the food crisis in 2008, Emmaus International Association organized the distribution of 97 tons of foodstuffs to 7,000 families in Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, and seven countries of sub-Saharan Africa.

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

Target 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

- 800 children are registered in centres run by members of the association in Argentina and in Bangladesh.

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

- Most members of the association in Africa, and South America and in Asia are working for the empowerment of women, primarily through non-formal education. The most important campaign is benefiting 10,000 women in Burkina Faso.

Goal 5: Improve maternal health

Target 6: reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality rate, between 1990 and 2015:

- A health care cooperative has been instituted in Benin and Burkina Faso to provide access to care: there were 387 members at the beginning of 2005, and 769 at the end of 2008.

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Target 7: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

- Education and prevention work in Burkina Faso in 2005-2008: 8,220 participants in discussion groups, conferences and video showings; screening for 6,600 persons; 2,500 consultations with physicians or nurses; 2,000 home or hospital visits.

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 10: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

- Drinking water and sanitation system for 70,000 people in the lake district of Benin.
- October 2008: international training session on sustainable development, in partnership with the University of Lisbon: 42 participants including five from African countries (South Africa, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire), five from the Americas (Canada, Chile and Uruguay), four from the Middle East and Asia (India and Lebanon); distribution of papers via CD-ROM in three languages (French, English, Spanish) to members of the association in 36 countries.

Target 11: By 2015, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

- Day-to-day work of association members in big cities such as New Delhi, Buenos Aires, Recife, São Paulo and Lima.

Goal 8: Establish a global partnership for development

Target 18: In cooperation with the private sector, make available benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

- Financing of computers, Internet access and training for 15 members of the association in Africa, in 2007
- Cybercafe for the most disadvantaged groups in Burkina Faso: 13 computers and 45,000 visitors a year on average over the period 2005-2008.

4. Fondation Maman Henriette Conte

Special, 1997

I. Introduction

The Fondation Mama Henriette Conte is a national organization founded in the Republic of Guinea in March 1994, the purpose of which is to make an effective and lasting contribution to improving the social, economic and cultural well-being of the population in general, and of women and children in particular.

In collaboration with its national and international partners, the Ffoundation has the following objectives:

- To organize advocacy efforts at the national, regional and international levels for a better understanding of children's and women's needs.
- To encourage private and community initiatives to help children, particularly disadvantaged children, to grow and flourish.
- To improve living conditions for families.
- To help control the spread of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS.

– To bring comfort and relief to persons living with HIV and reduce the consequences of AIDS on families and orphans.

During the period under consideration, the foundation continued to initiate new activities in Guinea in the social, economic, humanitarian and cultural fields.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities and/or conferences and other meetings of the United Nations

In collaboration with the government, United Nations agencies represented in Guinea (United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, World Food Programme, the Joint United Nations Fun on HIV/AIDS, the United Nations Population Fund) and other sectors including NGOs and civil society representatives, the Foundation has been heavily involved in implementing the recommendations of international forums, particularly those formulated by United Nations agencies in the social, economic and cultural fields.

In the context of combating HIV/AIDS, the Foundation, in collaboration with the National Committee against AIDS, organized a series of awareness campaigns about STD/HIV/AIDS in May 2005 in military and paramilitary garrisons and the country's industrial zones.

These events also involved the local government authorities, NGO members and civil society.

The campaigns conducted at the prefecture level attracted active participation by administrative authorities, local elected officials, religious chiefs and the general public.

On each occasion, the emphasis was on prevention, treatment and support for HIV/AIDS victims. A great many measures for combating the socioeconomic consequences of the disease have been adopted, as well as provisions at the world, regional, subregional and national level. Condoms, posters, T-shirts, caps and nurses' smocks were also distributed.

This campaign offered people a chance to openly disclose their seropositivity by counselling other participants, particularly agents, on the screening and recognition of serological status in order to prevent the spread of infection. Advice was given on voluntary screening, the various ways by which the disease is transmitted, stigmatization, discrimination, use of condoms, and care for affected persons.

The foundation has also:

– Organized or chaired artistic, cultural and sports programmes.

– Distributed 1,350 tricycles to disabled persons, as part of a programme to supply 5,400 tricycles.

- Provided individual assistance in certain social cases, such as multiple births to poor families (twins, triplets, quadruplets, quintuplets), victims of natural and other disasters (fires, floods, etc.) and underprivileged children with serious illnesses.

- Gifts to children to mark national and religious holidays.

- Gifts to newborn babies and their mothers in maternity wards.

- Provision of equipment to health centres on Kassa Island.

The foundation participated in the following events:

- In September 2005, a member of the Foundation took part in the 58th session of the Annual Conference of the Department of Public Information and Non-Governmental Organizations, held in New York.

- In September 2006, a representative of the organization met with the Assistant Secretary General and Special Advisor on Gender Issues and the Advancement of Women, and the Director of UNAIDS.

- In September 2008, a member of the Foundation participated in Paris in the 61st session of the Annual Conference of the Department of Public Information and Non-Governmental Organizations, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

- In 2008, the president of the organization participated in the Conference of First Ladies on African synergies for combating AIDS.

B. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

The Foundation intends to expand its efforts on behalf of the most vulnerable population groups in Guinea, by seeking the means to give hope to impoverished women, underprivileged children, victims of the pandemic of the century and their families, etc.

To this end, it will work primarily on follow-up to actions already undertaken and to reinforce its relations with all its partners, particularly the United Nations agencies, in order better to contribute to achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

5. International Union of Technical Associations and Organizations

Special, 1985

I. Introduction

The International Union of Tactical Associations and Organizations, created in 1951, is one of two nongovernmental organizations representing the international engineering and technology community. The other organization is the World Federation of Engineers' Organizations, created in 1968. In 1995 the International Council for Engineering and Technology (ICET) was created to coordinate the

activities of the other two organizations. As a result, the Council has the status of an umbrella NGO and, as such, enjoys formal relations at the highest level, established in 1999, with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). That relationship allowed the Council to sign a framework agreement for a period of six years (to be evaluated every two years).

Discussions with UNESCO for renewing the umbrella NGO status of the Council and for signature of a new agreement covering. 2008-2013 are underway. The overall arrangement thus includes three NGOs federating international and national associations under the auspices of UNESCO, and domiciled at the same address at the headquarters of the organization. Within the International Union of Technical Associations and Organizations, the international union of French-speaking engineers and scientists (*Union internationale des ingénieurs et scientifiques utilisant la langue française*) has a special position, for it is both an offshoot and an active member, and it serves as a link between the French-speaking members or other Francophone sections of international members of the International Union of Technical Associations and Organizations.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

The organization did not take part in activities of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

The organization participated in the following activities in collaboration with UN entities:

(a) Seminar on access to energy for all, UNESCO, October 2006.

(b) Workshop on water, health and the environment, held at UNESCO in partnership with the International Union of Technical Associations and Organizations, the Union internationale des ingénieurs et scientifiques utilisant la langue française, and the Académie de l'eau, in November 2007.

(c) Report written in collaboration with UNESCO on the future climate of the Mediterranean (trends, consequences, countermeasures), in December 2007.

(d) Seminar on the production of natural resources and energy in the Russian Federation and the possibilities of cooperation with Europe, under the auspices of UNESCO, November 2008.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

The organization contributed to more than 30 events and publications relating to the following goals:

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources

In 2006, the World Academy of Biomedical Sciences and Technologies focused its activities on economic life and sustainable technologies, biotechnology and remote controls, and a contribution to the work on climate trends in the Mediterranean. The first national meeting of authors of books about environmental risks and sustainable development took place in June 2006 at Marseille to mark the 15th anniversary of the Institut de prévention et de gestion des risques urbains. In 2007, the International Union of Technical Associations and Organizations created a working group on geotechnical education and took part in the organization of the International Geotechnical Congress held at Yaoundé in November 2007.

Target 11: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

In 2007, the organization created a working group on African roads and also took part in the World Road Congress in Paris in September 2007.

In 2008, the organization participated in and organized the following events:

(a) International conference on engineering sciences and development of the Maghreb (conservation of existing buildings), Tunis, March 2008;

(b) meeting on restoring urban heritage for the development and modernization of historic cities of the Mediterranean, Arles, September 2008;

(c) second colloquium on science, technology and development in Africa, organized in cooperation with the École polytechnique de Thiès and the Ministry of Infrastructure, Dakar, June 2008;

(d) colloquium on science, technology and development in the Maghreb, organized in collaboration with the Hassania School of Public Works and the Public Research and Testing Laboratory, Casablanca, November 2008.

6. Reporters Without Borders international

Special, 1993

I. Introduction

Founded in 1985, Reporters Without Borders International works on a day-to-day basis for freedom of the press. To this end the organization: (a) defends journalists and media assistants imprisoned or persecuted for doing their job and exposes the mistreatment and torture of them in many countries; (b) fights against censorship and laws that undermine press freedom; (c) gives financial aid each year

to 100 or so journalists or media outlets in difficulty as well to the families of imprisoned journalists; (d) works to improve the safety of journalists, especially those reporting in war zones.

Before taking action, Reporters Without Borders researchers compile reports of press freedom violations. After checking the information, the researchers and the organisations' correspondents send protest letters to the authorities to put pressure on governments which do not respect the right to inform and to be informed, and send releases to the media to drum up support for the journalists under attack.

In certain cases, a Reporters Without Borders fact-finding mission will be sent to investigate on the spot the working conditions of journalists, as well as cases of imprisoned or murdered journalists, and also to meet with the authorities in the country concerned. Publicity campaigns conducted with the help of public relations firms aim to inform people and try to give countries which do not respect this basic right a bad name in the eyes of international institutions, the media and governments that have ties with them.

Reporters Without Borders is funded by the sale of its albums of photographs as well as calendars, by auctions, donations, member dues, public grants and partnerships with private firms.

Reporters Without Borders is present in all five continents through its national branches, its offices in New York, Tokyo and Washington, and its network of more than 120 correspondents. The organisation also works closely with local and regional press freedom groups that are members of the Reporters Without Borders Network, as in Afghanistan, Belarus, Eritrea, Kazakhstan, Myanmar, Pakistan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Somalia, and Tunisia.

In 2005, the organization won the European Parliament's Sakharov Prize for Freedom of Thought.

Events to highlight the issue of press freedom:

- The Round-up of press freedom in the world, January;
- Online Free Expression Day, 12 March;
- World Press Freedom Day, 3 May;
- Worldwide Press Freedom Index;
- Jailed Journalists Support Day.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

Reporters Without Borders has not participated in the work of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) or those of its subsidiary entities, for the organization's mandate is not directly linked to the missions of ECOSOC or those entities. On the other hand, during the period 2005-2008, Reporters Without Borders

contributed to the work of other UN bodies, such as the Human Rights Council and the Security Council.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

1. Support for the work of the Human Rights Commission and Council

The participation of Reporters Without Borders in the Human Rights Commission (until 2006) and Council has involved oral and written statements as well as attendance at sessions, meetings with special rapporteurs, in particular the Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Opinion and Expression, and with delegations, officials of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, and other nongovernmental organizations with which Reporters Without Borders cooperates. The organization also maintains contact with the United Nations Office in Geneva, specifically with the Information Service and other services responsible for legal questions and liaison with NGOs and with accredited journalists. Lastly, in its fact-finding missions Reporters Without Borders has worked with United Nations peacekeeping missions, for example in the Democratic Republic of Congo in December 2008.

The organization has taken the following actions in connection with UN activities in the human rights field:

(a) on the occasion of the 61st session of the Human Rights Commission, in April 2005, Reporters Without Borders organized a special meeting in Geneva to launch an appeal for the release of two hostages in Iraq: the journalist Florence Aubenas, and her guide and interpreter Hussein Hanoun Al-Saadi, abducted in January 2005;

(b) during the fourth session of the Human Rights Council, held from 12 to 30 March 2007, Reporters Without Borders presented a written report on the safety of journalists and decriminalization of the offence of defamation.

2. Contribution to the universal periodic reviews of the Human Rights Council

The Universal Periodic Review mechanism was created at the same time as the new Human Rights Council, in 2006. It involves an assessment of the observance of human rights in each UN member state, and covers 49 countries per year. Three documents are drafted in preparation for this review: a report on the human rights situation in a given country, a report by the High Commissioner for Human Rights, and another report from the High Commissioner summarizing the positions of nongovernmental organizations. Reporters Without Borders has contributed to this last document, writing a report on every country that the organization considers of priority in its struggle for press freedom. During the first three sessions, held in April, May and December 2008, Reporters Without Borders submitted contributions for 18 countries, such as Tunisia, Indonesia, Argentina, Burkina Faso, Turkmenistan and Israel, and these were summarized and added to the contributions from other NGOs in the High Commissioner's report. The contributions of Reporters Without Borders deal with the status of freedom of the press in the country under review, focusing essentially on the organization's concerns with respect to journalists who have been threatened, attacked, jailed or murdered, the review of legislation

concerning the press, or the status of online freedom of expression. Reporters Without Borders will continue its contributions to the Universal Periodic Review in coming years.

3. Participation in adoption of a resolution by the Security Council

During the period 2005-2008, the work of Reporters Without frontiers was illustrated during the unanimous adoption by the Security Council of Resolution 1738 (2006), on 23 December 2006. This resolution was submitted to the Council by France and Greece, following an initiative taken by Reporters Without Borders, which prepared the initial draft on the protection of journalists operating in war zones and submitted it to the French authorities. Resolution 1738 (2006) calls upon all parties to a conflict to respect their obligations to protect journalists, to prevent acts of violence against them, and to punish violations of these rules. The resolution recalls that journalists, like other civilians, are protected by international humanitarian law.

C. Cooperation with specialized agencies

1. Participation in the work of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Following the Security Council's adoption of Resolution 1738 (2006), Reporters Without Borders proposed that UNESCO should adopt a similar text in the form of a declaration. Thus, on the occasion of World Press Freedom Day in May 2007, media professionals adopted the Medellin Declaration on securing the safety of journalists and combating impunity. The declaration reiterates the main themes addressed by Resolution 1738 (2006), i.e. the protection of journalists during armed conflicts and the prosecution and punishment of persons violating that rule.

2. Activities in support of general principles

World Press Freedom Day was established pursuant to General Assembly Decision 48/432 of 20 December 1993, following the Windhoek Declaration in which UNESCO had taken up the initiative of Reporters Without Borders. Since that time, May 3 has been an annual occasion to inform the public of violations of the right to freedom of expression and to remind people of the many journalists who risk death or imprisonment in order to bring them the daily news. Reporters Without Borders has made World Press Freedom Day a highlight of its annual activities.

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Note by the Secretary-General

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I. Ecologic Institute for International and European Environmental Policy

Special, 2005

I. Introduction

The Ecologic Institute is a private not-for-profit think tank for applied environmental research, policy analysis and consultancy. An independent, non-partisan body, the Ecologic Institute is dedicated to bringing fresh ideas to environmental policies and sustainable development. The Berlin office serves as the Ecologic Institute's head office. It covers the entire spectrum of environmental issues, including the integration of environmental concerns into other policy fields. The European Union (EU) office in Brussels operates with a finger on the pulse of EU policymaking. Its areas of concentration include EU environmental governance, "horizontal" issues, and the external dimension of EU environmental policymaking.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

The organization participated in the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development at the following events held at United Nations Headquarters in New York in 2006 and 2007: (a) 2006: "Ambitious environmental policy — The basis for sustainable industrial development" was the theme of a side event at the fourteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development. It addressed the relations between business and policymaking, and the role of regulation and dynamics of change in China and Germany; (b) 2007: Smart grids and stable stand-alone electricity systems: practice and implications for power supply. Combinations of electrical, information and communication technologies allow for smart grids to provide dynamic efficiency for power generation, transmission and distribution. Ecologic took the lead in preparing a learning centre on the state and promise of smart grids at the fifteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development. The course highlighted the benefits of smart grids for an increased use of variable renewable power sources, while enhancing energy security, stabilizing electricity grids and reducing the need for reserve capacity and the associated economic benefits and reduced carbon dioxide emission; (c) also in 2007: side event on sustainable energy and resource efficiency — key issues for sustainable development. Sustainable energy and resource efficiency to be achieved through efficiency in energy use, renewable energy supplies, and technological innovation was the subject of a panel discussion presented by the German Federal Ministry for Environment at the fifteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

The organization participated in United Nations activities as mentioned above, and also worked, in collaboration with United Nations entities, on the following projects: (a) A Tisza River Basin analysis report developed by the Tisza Expert Group of the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube. The report is an important step for the preparation of a river basin management plan under the European Union Water Framework Directive. Ecologic was commissioned to assist the Tisza Expert Group with the development of three chapters on the identification of artificial and heavily modified water bodies, on the assessment of risk of failure to reach the Water Framework Directive environmental objectives for surface water bodies and on the characterization of groundwater bodies. Sponsor: European Commission — Directorate General, Environment; United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS); United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/Global Environment Facility (GEF) — Danube Regional Project; (b) Development of Sava River Basin management plan. This project aimed to support the countries of the Sava river basin (Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro) in their long-term objective of elaborating a Sava River Basin management plan. Sponsor: UNOPS; UNDP-GEF; Danube Regional Project.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

"Would a United Nations environment organization help to achieve the Millennium Development Goals?" In this article, the organization's representative discussed the need for international environmental governance reform, the advantages and disadvantages of creating a United Nations environment organization and its potential in helping to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. The article concluded that such an organization — as a United Nations specialized agency — may have greater political clout than the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) currently commands. The European Union made a proposal to "upgrade" UNEP to a "United Nations Environment Organization".

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability. Target 1: integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources: (a) "United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Handbook". The Handbook was the outcome of a project carried out by Ecologic for the Climate Change secretariat. It aimed at providing an overview of the institutional framework as well as the thematic work undertaken under the convention. It targeted governments, researchers, non-governmental organizations and others interested in the international climate change negotiations; (b) Global environmental governance and international environmental regimes: Ecologic — together with different partner institutions — analysed the functionality, effectiveness and legitimacy of international environmental regimes as well as the relations between international environmental regimes. Additionally, it examined the relationship between environmental regimes and other international institutions, the relationship between different policy levels and the role of newer political actors; (c) The United Nations has dedicated the annual International Day of Biological Diversity on 22 May 2007 to "Biological Diversity and Climate Change",

highlighting both the interlinkages between the two issues and the interaction between the relevant international or multilateral conventions. In May 2007, the joint CDU and CSU Party in the German Federal Parliament (Bundestag) held an Expert Meeting to review the state of the debate and explore policy options and needs. Ecologic contributed a presentation focusing on the international regimes on biological diversity and climate change; (d) In a 2008 discussion paper on the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol for the recently launched Forum for Atlantic Climate and Energy Talks, the organization's representatives looked back on the negotiations at the United Nations Climate Conference in Bali, Indonesia, and analysed the implications of the "Bali Roadmap" for the future of the international climate regime; (e) October 2008, Hamburg. Since the Security Council debated the security implications of climate change in April 2007, security aspects of climate change rank high on the political agenda of the United Nations. In a presentation in 2008 in Hamburg, the organization's representative in a lecture entitled "Environmental and resource policies in the context of the United Nations — a chance for cooperation?" discussed the contribution of the United Nations to environmental security. He concluded that the United Nations, as a truly global organization with a long history in maintaining peace, is the right place to address climate change and security threats arising from climate change. Target 2: reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss: (a) In order to meet the goals of the European Union Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection, soil protection will need to be further integrated in other policy areas. For this reason, an analysis of the measures adopted by the Member States in plans and programmes pursuant to certain pieces of European Union and international legislation is required. The project on evaluation of soil protection measures (EUSOIL) aided in this task and identified, described and evaluated the measures taken under the Water Framework Directive, Cross Compliance Instrument and United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification concerning their contribution to soil conservation.

2. Environmental Defense Fund

Special, 1993

I. Introduction

This report provides an overview of the Environmental Defense Fund and summarizes its participation in United Nations activities, focusing on the areas of climate change, biodiversity, protection of the world's oceans, and indigenous rights issues as they relate to forestry, for the years 2005-2008.

The Environmental Defense Fund is a leading national non-profit organization representing more than 500,000 members, which is a significant increase since our last report. Since 1967, we have linked science, economics and law to create innovative, equitable and cost-effective solutions to society's most urgent environmental problems. The Environmental Defense Fund is dedicated to protecting the environmental rights of all people, including future generations. Among these rights are clean air and water, healthy and nourishing food, and a flourishing ecosystem. Guided by science, the Environmental Defense Fund evaluates environmental problems and works to create and advocate solutions that win lasting political, economic and social support. We evaluate problems and work to create and advocate for solutions that are non-partisan, cost-efficient and fair. The Environmental Defense Fund believes that a sustainable environment will require economic and social systems that are equitable and just. We affirm our commitment to the environmental rights of the poor and people of colour.

As an American organization with both a domestic and international focus, the Environmental Defense Fund pays special attention not only to United States environmental problems, but also the United States role in both causing and solving global environmental problems.

The Environmental Defense Fund International Programme builds alliances to help protect threatened ecosystems — and the rights of the communities and cultures that depend on them — in Africa, Asia and Latin America. With a global network of partners, the programme works for positive change in international financial institutions and Governments whose money, policies and practices most affect the global environment. The International Programme is involved in creating strategies to protect tropical rainforests and their indigenous peoples, particularly the native peoples of the Amazon and Congo basins. It has also been involved in promoting the adoption of environmentally sound lending policies by the World Bank, other multilateral development banks and national Governments, with a major focus on Export Credit Agencies. The International Programme staff has worked on developing policy documents and proposals for environmental and social reforms of Export Credit Agencies in international arenas such as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, G-8 process and the United Nations. The staff has also been involved with grass-roots non-governmental partners in Latin America, Africa, Asia and Western Europe to further develop and strengthen the ongoing international Export Credit Agencies reform campaign. Our International Climate and Air Programme maintains a fully staffed office in China, as well as partnership programmes and cooperative activities in Brazil, France, Germany, India, the Netherlands, Portugal, the Russian Federation, and the United Kingdom, Ukraine and Viet Nam.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

United Nations Foundation — One Day after Kyoto: Next Steps on Climate, 2005, New York. EDF International Counsel attended the programme at the invitation of the Chairman of the United Nations Foundation. This event was sponsored by the United Nations Foundation and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat.

2005-2008: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP 11), (COP 12), (COP 13) and (COP 14) and twenty-fourth and twenty-sixth sessions of the subsidiary bodies: the EDF delegation attended and observed meetings related to international climate change negotiations. In addition, EDF led a side event: (a) on climate change, in 2005, focused on Kyoto Protocol implementation in the Russian Federation from a civil society perspective; (b) on compensated reduction in 2006, providing an overview of relevant technical, scientific and methodological issues, including compensated reduction, a proposal that makes use of the global carbon market to reward voluntary reductions of emissions from deforestation; (c) on renewable energy alternatives to the increase in Russian coal consumption in 2007, to outline the major threats to the development of local and global energy efficiency efforts from the rapid rise of coal consumption in the Russian Federation's fuel mix, and provide an in-depth review of renewable energy alternative projects already under way in the Russian Federation that serve to combat this trend; (d) on tropical carbon supply and international carbon markets, in 2007 discussing recent modelling of Amazon deforestation and land use, suggesting that substantial reductions of deforestation may be possible at lower cost than previously estimated; possible potential effects of market-based compensation for reduced deforestation on international carbon markets; (e) and in 2008 on opportunities and challenges for a United States cap and trade programme: business and policymakers views, opportunities and solutions to challenges facing United States and European Union industry with the creation of a United States cap and trade system.

The EDF delegation also attended and observed meetings of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on climate change at the talks in 2007 and 2008, and a side event at the 2008 talks on "Post-2012: a new architecture", which presented new analyses of global emissions reduction pathways and discussed their implications for sectoral approaches and flexibility mechanisms, including premium emissions budgets and Clean Development Mechanism reform.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

Between 2005 and 2008, the EDF worked with various other international institutions, including multilateral financial institutions, including the World Bank Group, the Inter-American Development Bank and the Asian Development Bank. In 2007, EDF staff also participated in a peer review panel of the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report on Climate Change.

C. Activities in support of global principles

The EDF continues to support other global principles in accordance with its overarching focus in the areas of climate change, biodiversity, protecting the world's oceans and indigenous rights issues as they relate to forestry.

3. San Patrignano Foundation

Special, 1997

I. Introduction

Aims and purposes of the organization: (a) to welcome and rehabilitate social outcasts and drug addicts without any social, political or religious discrimination; (b) to offer this service completely free of charge to the people who need it and to their families; (c) to end any type of addiction or marginalization by showing individuals the path to life based on dignity, honesty, responsibility, respect for oneself and others; (d) to use professional training as an instrument for the total social rehabilitation of the people welcomed into the community; (e) to support families and prevention through public initiatives in favour of a drug-free world; (f) to develop economic resources through the community's own production activities as well as private and public contributions necessary for the development of the mission.

Expanded areas of activity: (a) services offered to drug-addicted mothers and their children with the construction of a specialized on-site after-school centre (2006) and updated specific housing (2008); (b) increase of drug-use-prevention activities with construction of 19 volunteer-run after-school centres in urban areas across Italy and expansion of communication and education campaigns with web-based interactive projects, events and continued campaigns across Italian schools which have directly reached more than a half million Italian students since 2003; (c) creation and development of initiatives designed to combat the global drug problem holistically.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council

- Two-member international relations team of the Vienna NGO Committee participated in meetings several times a year and was present at annual Commission on Narcotic Drugs meetings (2006-2009)
- Actively contributed to "Beyond 2008" project spearheaded by the Vienna NGO Committee. Named one out of three regional lead organizations for Europe, and helped organize and plan the relative regional summit (2008, Budapest). Made presentation on results of regional summit at Commission on Narcotic Drugs (March 2008). Provided input on UNODC Strategy Document
- Participated in photo exhibit in rotunda of Vienna United Nations building during Commission on Narcotic Drugs (2008) highlighting examples of NGO-UNODC collaborations
- Two representatives of the Foundation spoke at a side event during Commission on Narcotic Drugs session (2009), the presentation was entitled, "Reviewing our progress: global success in reducing drug use"

- Other international meetings in which the organization took part:

  World Forum against Drugs (Stockholm, 2008). Foundation President was featured as a speaker on abstinence-oriented rehabilitation;

  World Economic Forum (Davos, Switzerland, 2007);

  House of Lords (London, 2009) and Assemblée Nationale (Paris, 2009). Foundation President and the European Union spoke on "Recovery as an investment".

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or Headquarters

1. Events on site

(a) 2006-2009: Organization and hosting of "Squisito" food fair, with patronage of UNODC and participation of field offices of Afghanistan, Colombia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Peru as well as UNODC collaborative projects from Thailand (Mae Fah Luang Foundation under Royal Patronage). Press conference held to promote alternative development and raise awareness of hidden costs of drug consumption in producing countries. Offices were given free exhibition space in which to promote their alternative development projects and products. Press conference and presentation in Milan and press conference during event with participation of the Chief of Sustainable Livelihoods Unit (UNODC);

(b) 2008: Organization of "Drugs off Day" an international event dedicated to young people and drug-use prevention with UNODC patronage and participation of the Executive Director of UNODC and the Under-Secretary-General. Participation of UNODC/Shared Responsibility (Colombia governmental project) campaign through a photographic exhibit outlining the environmental and social costs of drug use in producing countries. Invitation and participation of over 1,500 students from all over Italy to experience various best practices in the social field.

2. Missions

(a) 2009: Mission to Thailand to Doi Tung development project to link with Mae Fah Luang Foundation. Purchased and imported alternative livelihood products for sale and promotion in Italy. Laid basis for official network of NGOs working in drug demand/supply field to join forces;

(b) 2009: Mission to Colombia and Peru (UNODC projects) to view cocoa and coffee plantations and other sustainable/alternative licit development projects. Met with NGOs and the United Nations promoted projects working in the field of drug treatment, prevention and development.

3. Other collaborations

2006: Collaboration with UNODC Colombia field office to promote alternative development projects by joining Italian chocolate maker with Colombian cocoa producers.

4. Huairou Commission: Women, Homes and Community

Special, 2005

I. Introduction

The Huairou Commission continues to pursue its mission to forge strategic partnerships to advance the capacity of grass-roots women worldwide to strengthen and create sustainable communities. The by-laws state that the Huairou Commission is legally incorporated under section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of the United States of America in the State of New York as a not-for-profit corporation. The Huairou Commission continues to carry out global advocacy work, and to carry out work at the local level, through four campaigns: AIDS, governance, community resilience and land and housing. The Huairou Commission works with its official member networks, and it also carries out activities with additional local organizations. The Huairou Commission is a flexible organization and social movement that seeks regular growth of its membership. As such, it has grown in numbers of participating organizations and partners every year since its inception. In 2006, it acquired two new member networks — the Federación de mujeres municipalistas de América Latina y el Caribe (FEMUM) and the Information Centre of the Independent Women's Forum (ICIWF). FEMUM is a network of women who are former local authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean who provide training and other political support to women in politics, with a particular emphasis on supporting grass-roots women's movements. The members of FEMUM have been involved in Huairou Commission activities by bringing in their expert knowledge of women in politics to the work of the Huairou Commission. ICIWF is a network of information centres and grass-roots women's groups in the Russian Federation, with a more limited outreach to organizations in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. Further, the Huairou Commission has included an increased number of local-level non-governmental organizations and grass-roots women's groups in its activities, such as the Fundación Apachita, a network of indigenous women's groups in Bolivia, and Espaco Feminista, a women's organization in Brazil. The Women's Land Link Africa initiative, a programme of the Land and Housing Campaign that was started in 2004, has also worked with an increased number of organizations since 2005: Grassroots Sisterhood Foundation, Ghana Federation for the Urban Poor, Ntankah Village Women Common Initiative Group, Land Access Group of South Africa, Maasai Women Development Organization, Kamyokya Christian Caring Community, Association des Femmes pour l'Education et le Bien-être des Enfants Orphelins, ITERAMBERE, Slum Women Initiative for Development, Action for Women and Awakening in Rural Environment, Justice for Widows and Orphans Project, Women's Network for Sustainable Development in Africa, and Women and Land in Zimbabwe. The Huairou Commission operating budget increased attributed largely to funding from American Jewish World Service, Swedish International Development Agency, the Globe Foundation, Cordaid, the United Nations Development Programme and Open Society Institute. The Huairou Commission had participants at the twentieth (2005) and twenty-first (2007) sessions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) in Nairobi, where the Huairou Commission led the Women's Caucus there every day. The Huairou Commission participants attended the launching meeting for the Government of Canada plan for the World Urban Forum, and the

Huairou Commission was named as the official convening group for women for the World Urban Forum 4 in Vancouver, Canada.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

The Huairou Commission representatives attended the 2005-2008 sessions of the Commission on Sustainable Development and the Commission on the Status of Women, all held at the United Nations Headquarters, New York. It participated at side events: "Power-sharing from the bottom up", "Grassroots Girls Respond to Violence and HIV/AIDS".

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

Representatives from the organization participated/attended the following events/ meetings: (a) NGO Consultation on the Millennium Review Summit, 2005; (b) United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2007. Participants presented a report on national mechanisms with action points in the Global Platform plenary session, and spoke in the plenary session on behalf of the Global NGO Network; (c) co-sponsored the Global Land Tools Network Gender Mechanism Meeting, 2007; (d) 250 representatives at the United Nations Habitat World Urban Forum, 2006. The Huairou Commission led the following events within the World Urban Forum: Women's Round table; Gendering Land Tools Round table (co-sponsor); Daily Women's Caucus; Our Practices Exhibit; (e) United Nations Habitat World Urban Forum, 2008. The Huairou Commission led two networking events: Grassroots Women: At the Heart of Harmonious Cities and Strengthening Grassroots Knowledge and Policy Impact, and led the Local-to-Local Training.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

The Huairou Commission's four campaigns, its core programming, all support work that contributes to achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. Community Resilience campaign supports work by grass-roots women's organizations to improve their agriculture and food security to mitigate the effects of disaster.

Goal 3: Promote gender quality and empower women. The Land and Housing Campaign works to guarantee women's property and inheritance rights. It also works to improve the lives of women slum-dwellers by supporting their efforts for land and housing ownership and improvement.

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS. The HC AIDS Campaign supports the work of home-based caregivers, who increase access to treatment for HIV/AIDS.

5. Institute for International Economic Cooperation and Development

Special, 1993

I. Introduction

The Institute for International Economic Cooperation and Development (ICEPS) is a non-profit organization that includes prominent members from the world of politics, culture and business. The purposes of ICEPS are as follows: to promote the economies and development of developing and emerging countries, Central and Eastern European States and newly independent States, and to provide information, research, advice and technical assistance activities related to international economic cooperation and development. ICEPS carries out cooperation activities and exchanges information with United Nations organizations — the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the United Nations Regional Information Centre, and with other international organizations, such as the World Bank, the Development Centre of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the Italian/ European Research and Training Institutes.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

Activities in support of global principles

2005: ICEPS participated at the Second National Conference on Foreign Trade, in Rome, the topic of which was "Made in Italy and the Global Challenge" and focused on the protection of local industries and strengthening of Italian export; ICEPS organized a symposium on the internationalization of business and commercial penetration abroad held in Calabria, Italy; ICEPS participated at the Conference of Journalists, organized in Rome, at the headquarters of Confindustria. The topic of the conference was "A Credible System for the Challenges of Competitiveness and Internationalization" and was led by the President of the Institute, who proposed a systemic approach by all actors, structures, organizations and institutions involved in addressing the challenges of globalization; ICEPS collaborated with the Calabria Region and the state of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on the development project for strengthening the relationships between the city of Rio de Janeiro, the Calabria Region, and the city of Rosario, Argentina. The focus of the 12-month programme was the increase of the economic and social development of small and medium-size enterprises; ICEPS with the assistance of the Tuscany Region and the Chamber of Commerce of Uruguay developed a project on training new Italian businessmen residing in Uruguay.

2006: ICEPS became part of an operating agreement with the association FORUM-SOMALIA. The two parties were responsible for bringing together the Italian

Foreign Ministry and the various Somali communities. This agreement assigns ICEPS the responsibility of drafting and preparing plans of action required for the development of Somalia. In particular, the following priority areas have been identified: medico-sanitary, agricultural and livestock development, education system, and institutional organization; ICEPS attended meetings with several diplomatic missions and Governments of developing countries for the preparation of plans for economic development, financed by the European Union. Specifically, ICEPS set up a training programme in tourism with the Government of Montenegro and assisted the Republic of Armenia with cataloguing and retrieval of cultural heritage.

2007: ICEPS held a meeting with local governments in Rome to create a degree course in development cooperation at the University Gabriele d'Annunzio. This course should help establish the Abruzzo region as a centre for initiatives on cooperation in economic development between Italy and the European Union; ICEPS organized a workshop entitled "Finance for Development and Strategies of Reduction of the Debt of Developing Countries".

2008: ICEPS in collaboration with the Norman Academy organized a conference in Rome, under the patronage of Université Européenne Jean Monnet de Bruxelles. The topic was "Mediterranean Crossroads between East and West"; ICEPS held a conference that highlighted the human condition and social development of second-generation immigrant families and the assumptions of integration; ICEPS participated at the international conference on new trends in public-private partnerships, held in Tunis; ICEPS organized a major event for the Union for the Mediterranean, which was held in Rome.

6. International Architects Designers Planners for Social Responsibility

Special, 1993

I. Introduction

The ARC•PEACE Charter was revised in 2008 and includes new goals to focus on disaster risk management and human safety, and on enabling housing strategies to enhance capability, particularly of the poor.

During this period, ARC•PEACE joined the new network Architecture Sans Frontières — International (ASF-Int). For this purpose, ARC•PEACE has signed the platform of ASF-Int, the Hasselt Charter, and agreed to comply with its statute. The objective of ASF-Int is to "promote ... equitable architecture, town planning and construction methods, which are socially responsible and respect the environment and diverse human cultures while preserving the historical heritage of each people".

At the end of the period, ARC•PEACE had organization members in 11 countries (Australia, Bolivia, Cuba, India, Kenya, Peru, Poland, Russian Federation, Sudan, United States of America, United Kingdom) and individual members in 12 countries (Bahrain, Canada, Croatia, France, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Qatar, Russian Federation, South Africa, Sweden, United States of America).

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

During the whole period, ARC•PEACE's United Nations representatives participated regularly in the Committee on Human Settlements, which was chaired by the ARC•PEACE representative. The Co-Chair (later Gender Affairs Officer) worked with the Huairo Commission and served as a member of the United Nations Advisory Group against Forced Evictions. Furthermore, ARC•PEACE participated in the following events and activities:

- **2005**: Non-Proliferation Treaty Conference;
- **2006**: The World Urban Forum, Vancouver. The ARC•PEACE main United Nations representative gave a lecture titled "Upgrading New Urban Slums and Millennium Development Goals". ARC•PEACE also participated in a special network event within the framework of Architecture Sans Frontières — International on the role of architects and planners in solving the global slum problem, an event that attracted more than 100 participants.
- **2007**: Conference entitled "Age of Connectivity: Cities, Magnets of Hope, Caring Communication for the 21st Century; Imagining the Possible"; Lecture with the Director of the New York Metropolitan Waterfront Alliance, organized by the main United Nations representative. United Nations General Assembly, Second Committee. World Habitat Day, the main United Nations representative organized a panel discussion with the theme "A Safe City is a Just City".

- **2008**: Economic and Social Council NGO Forum, the main United Nations representative participated on behalf of ARC•PEACE. Commission on Sustainable Development, fifteenth session; the main United Nations representative organized a special event on "Affordable Energy Provision for Improved Water and Sanitation Services in Developing Countries"; "Harmonious Cities" coordinated and organized by the main United Nations representative. World Urban Forum 4. The main United Nations representative actively participated in round tables, events, and lectures, and the ARC•PEACE promoted its book "Are architects and planners obstacles to slum upgrading?".

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

ARC•PEACE has always put at the forefront of its efforts cooperation with the United Nations and its subsidiary bodies, some examples of which are:

2007

New York, United Nations Headquarters, 2007: The main United Nations representative participated in the 19th Annual Infrastructure Conference and Exhibit, The Positive Impact of Information and Communication Technologies on the Environment and Climate Change; UNEP, Global Environmental Outlook.

2008

New York, United Nations Headquarters, 2008: MDG 8, Gap Task Force; Commission on Sustainable Development, sixteenth session, "Integrated Water Resources Management and Water Efficiency Plans", statement by the main United Nations representative.

C. Activities in support of global principles

- New York, United Nations Headquarters, World Habitat Day, 2006, 2007, 2008: celebrations for the World Habitat Day, speech by the main United Nations representative
- Paris, 2008: "61st Anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights", the main United Nations representative was selected speaker
- As a Professor at the School of Architecture and the Built Environment of the Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, ARC•PEACE Co-Chair (later Secretary) has been giving courses on Housing in Developing Countries, and Sustainable Rural and Urban Development with special orientation towards the Built Environment in low- and middle-income countries. The latter course focuses particularly upon the Millennium Development Goals. He has also supervised Master's and PhD students from developing countries and/or with fieldwork in low-income countries

7. International Federation of Journalists

Special, 1953

During this period the Federation had 170 national member organizations in 124 countries.

Full information regarding projects, activities and other details of IFJ work and publications are available on the IFJ website www.ifj.org, including access to the detailed reports to IFJ Congresses during this period.

The IFJ has maintained in its work a commitment to the values and standards of international law and humanitarian law as well as campaigning vigorously for the rights of journalists. In all of its work, the IFJ continues to work closely with relevant United Nations agencies and seeks to strengthen its cooperation.

Throughout this period, the IFJ has maintained good working relations with United Nations agencies. We have initiated projects with UNESCO, ILO and the Security Council. We have worked with WTO, WIPO and the United Nations Commission on Human Rights and the Council on Human Rights, covering a range of issues of priority for the IFJ, including union rights, press freedom, authors' rights, core labour standards and human rights.

Human rights programme: The question of journalists' safety and human rights in media remained a primary area of concern during this period. In 2006 the IFJ was instrumental in securing support within the United Nations for the adoption of Security Council resolution 1738 (2006) on the question of protection of journalists in conflict zones.

The IFJ Safety Fund continued to provide an invaluable contribution to the IFJ's assistance programme. A full review of the Safety Fund, safety programme work and details of journalists killed during the period is set out in the IFJ Safety Fund Report.

IFJ Missions: IFJ missions were carried out in: Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Somalia, Korea, the Gambia, Colombia, Cyprus, India, Pakistan, Palestine, Jordan, Ukraine, the Russian Federation, Nigeria, Kenya, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Mexico, Nepal and Zimbabwe. In all of this country-focused work, the IFJ has sought to involve relevant United Nations agencies and has always promoted standards and policies reflecting the core rights, conventions and standards established through the United Nations system.

UNESCO: The IFJ continued to have a close working relationship with UNESCO and continued to play a leading role in the organization of UNESCO actions around World Press Freedom Day in 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008.

In December 2005 the IFJ took part in a major UNESCO meeting at the World Summit on the Information Society. The IFJ participated in the World Electronic Media Forum.

The Executive Committee has been concerned about relations in Latin America, where IFJ unions report that UNESCO's regional approach favours employers. The organization of World Press Freedom Day celebrations in Colombia, 2007, led to a discussion with senior UNESCO officials on this issue.

The IFJ has signed up to and is a member of the Global Compact.

During 2009 the IFJ strongly disagreed with the decision of UNESCO to hold its annual World Press Freedom Day event in Qatar, a country that does not permit journalists freedom of association. The IFJ protested to UNESCO about its cooperation with the State of Qatar and did not take part in the events.

ILO: Cooperation with the ILO during this period has been focused on developing through the International Trade Union Confederation international policy to combat the negative impact of changing employment conditions in our sector. The IFJ continues to support the Workers' Group at the ILO in their efforts to raise awareness of the issues and problems facing the workforce in the media.

UNICEF: The IFJ has continued to have good links with UNICEF. The IFJ has widely circulated the draft code for journalists reporting on children's rights, which has become the industry standard for reporting in this area.

Commission on Human Rights and Human Rights Council: The IFJ continues to follow the work of the United Nations Commissioner on Human Rights and the Human Rights Council but remains concerned that adequate budgets are not available for the special rapporteur on media freedom to carry out his work. The IFJ attended the Human Rights Council in Geneva and made submissions on violations of press freedom around the world.

WIPO: During this period the IFJ with other groups representing creators and rights holders has worked with the United Nations agency primarily responsible for the promotion and elaboration of international intellectual property law covering copyright and related rights. The IFJ has made a number of interventions at WIPO meetings particularly to raise concerns about a proposal on a change of rules and application of the two key agreements, the Berne Convention and the Rome Convention as they affect broadcasting.

The IFJ has established consultative status with WIPO and continues to take part in all major meetings. The IFJ main concern in this area has been on the defence of authors' rights.

Gender rights: The IFJ has an active programme of work on gender rights, which is supported by its International Gender Council. The IFJ has, primarily through UNESCO, sought to influence the elaboration of policy and actions to counter stereotypes in media and to challenge discrimination inside media. A joint programme with UNESCO in this area was agreed in 2008.

Ethical Journalism Initiative: The EJI was established by the IFJ to enhance quality in journalism. IFJ member unions in France, Finland, the United Kingdom, Germany, and the Netherlands and across the Arab world have played a leading role in this work.

Globalization: The issue of globalization — media concentration, the expansion of the worldwide media market and the continuing struggle for trade union rights in a changing work environment — was a key question facing the IFJ during this period. We have held meetings with the World Trade Organization and raised concerns about media globalization and monopolies with UNESCO and the ILO.

Regional work: IFJ Africa office report on United Nations activities: Over the period under review, the IFJ Africa office has been largely involved in the

participation of International Press Freedom Day across the continent, which is normally organized under the auspices of UNESCO. In 2005, the Africa office played a leading role in the World Press Freedom Day celebrations held in Dakar, Senegal. In 2008, the Director of the IFJ Africa office delivered a paper on "The Working Conditions of Journalists in Africa" at celebrations in Mozambique of World Press Freedom Day.

Throughout the period under review, the IFJ Africa office has entirely directed its efforts in promoting press freedom across the continent as enshrined by article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The IFJ has been able to establish 38 unions/associations across the continent all geared to contribute effectively to the rule of law and good governance, by holding Governments accountable, thus buttressing the fact that the media is an essential component of democracy.

IFJ work in the Arab world: During this period the IFJ gave priority to practical programmes of cooperation with media in Palestine and Iraq, where missions were carried out in 2005, 2006 and 2007.

Latin America: The IFJ Latin America office provided support for a range of activities in the region, involving work with United Nations agencies concerned with development and support for media and journalists in areas of high risk such as Brazil, Mexico and Colombia.

The IFJ has engaged with the United Nations special rapporteurs with responsibility for free expression and media freedom. In February 2004 the Director of the IFJ Colombia programme met with the special rapporteur for the region during an official visit to Bogotá, where many journalists have been killed and threatened.

The IFJ in the region has prepared reports for the Human Rights Council on the threats to journalists in Colombia in 2008 as well as comments on the proposals of the President of Colombia on these issues.